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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NOTE AND COMMENT

MEN AND THINGS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

Cong. Cannibals Take a Lesson from Civilized Cannibals—Gompers as Immigration Accelerator—Rise of Wages Doesn't Make for Prosperity.

Great are the doings reported from Congo. The cannibals have started to eat up one another in systematic style. Up to now the two sets of cannibal races in the Congo basin did not act with equal system. One of the cannibal sets proceeded systematically enough from the start. It equipped ships from American and other ports, lured Congoites aboard, and transported them to the slave markets, where they were sold like so many droves of cattle, and were slowly slaughtered and their substance eaten on plantations. More recently this cannibal set altered its methods, but the issue was the same—the Congoites are cannibaled. That was one set, and quite systematic the thing was and is done. The other set of cannibals, those native to Congo, proceeded in utter unsystematic ways. They lay for the immigrant cannibal, only occasionally captured one—and then there was a feast. Now that is changed. The systematic method of the immigrant cannibal is now being met with a systematic method by the native cannibal. The latter have organized to that effect. Good luck to them!

Likewise the news agencies are full of gladsome tidings. The chief owner of the London "Times," Lord Northcliffe, now visiting Canada, is soberly prophesying a war between Great Britain and Germany. This should boom stocks, and set Prosperity's blood tinkling with glee. A war between Germany and Great Britain! What an opportunity for the American Farmer and Manufacturer.

It seems that, besides being on the errand to build up Civic Federations in Europe, Gompers is officiating as an agent of Atlantic steamboat companies to promote immigration. The gentleman's cock-and-bull stories about the rise of wages in America would point strongly to that theory. Although it may be justly answered that the wheedling of workingmen to America is so much in line with Civic Federation interests that there is no need of special credentials being furnished to any Civic Federation agent traveling abroad to promote ocean traffic for the benefit of the Civic Federation stockholders in Atlantic steamers.

With no compunction "whatsoever" and as the most matter of course thing, craft Union organizations of Canada announce they are about to organize a Trade and Labor Congress, exactly upon the basis of the A. F. of L., the basis leading to the consequence that the Canadian organization will act as strike-breaker upon the A. F. of L. in the United States. Why not? If one A. F. of L. International Union in the United States can and does act as strike breaker against other A. F. of L. International Unions, and even Locals of the same A. F. of L. International Union act as strike breakers upon one another, why not the combined Craft Unions of Canada upon the combined Craft Unions of the United States?

Answering Roosevelt's paste-board assault on Socialism as a destroyer of the purity of the family, Jaures says in "Van Norden's" for this month:

"Joseph de Maistre said of the old regime of Czardom, which saw so many bloody revolutions take place, that it was 'despotism tempered by assassination.' Of the family law in these bourgeois days it may be said that it is monogamy, corrected by prostitution, tempered by adultery and varied by divorce."

"While it may seem inconsistent to say that wages will rise without bringing prosperity to eastern workers," announces the bulletin of the banking firm Warren W. Erwin & Co., "it is not really so." And the bulletin proceeds with wondrous frankness and astonishing economic correctness: "Wages will rise, but they will not rise as rapidly as will the cost of living. While, therefore, wage earners will appear to be making progress, they will, in fact, be losing ground for their purchasing power will be declining."—The statement is not inconsistent. What is inconsistent, and almost a revelation, is the frankness of an admission the exact opposite of which was hitherto the "height of economic wisdom."

Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston calls Santiago, Cuba, "the fairy tale city." As a fairy tale city Santiago isn't in it with any American industrial center, such as McKees Rocks, for instance. Here one can see human marrow being rolled out into stocks and bonds, human bone being ground into profits, and human blood being pressed into greenbacks and double-eagles—all transformations much more wonderful than anything in the Arabian Nights, not to mention Santiago.

How truly the slums and slummery are the common meeting place and practice of the extremes that superficially looked at would seem irreconciliable has just been illustrated in the Frankfort, Ky., riot which took place between a set of well-to-do civilians of the kind that patronize "tenderloins," and the militiamen of Company G. The two sets foregathered in a "tenderloin saloon"; what the subject of conversation was may be imagined; final upshot, the two sets wound up popping bullets into each other—step by step exactly as other slummists, supposed to be the real article deport themselves.

Treasury officers are giving out glad tidings to Government employes, and Government grafters generally. The Federal revenues are growing. There will be no lack of funds to draw upon; no ground on which to prevent the passing of jobs-producing bills; no reason to prevent the requisite appropriations. There's music in the sky.

There is good news to many households, the servant-employing ones, in the announcement from employment bureaus. Lots of servant girls are coming over from Ireland. And glad are the hearts of these households, and thankful, too, for the news. But are these hearts as grateful as they should be, to those to whom their gratitude should be mainly due? Were it not for the British and Irish lordlings who are expropriating the Irish masses of the last inch of land they can cultivate, there would be no such exodus of Irish girls to America. The capitalist in America owes a debt of gratitude which he never can repay to the European prime exploiters. Were it not for these, the bourgeois of America would have had to produce their own proletariat. Their European cousins did the dirty work for them.

"Punto Rojo" (The Red Spot) is the name of a new little paper published in Los Angeles in the Spanish language. The paper makes a neat appeal for support by the motto which it adopts—"No soy una mercancia, soy una idea, y las ideas no se compran, se sostienen" (I am not a merchandise, I am a thought; thoughts are not bought, they are upheld). Apart from the financial support that non-Spanish readers, able to do so, may afford "Punto Rojo," the paper should be sustained by the Mexican workers not financially only, but especially by hearkening to its call.

Either Mrs. Van Singerland of the Jeanne d'Arc Suffrage League is correctly quoted, or the lady is incorrectly quoted as saying that the picture of the Maid of Orleans, which decorates the League's headquarters, is "an inspiration picture, painted by the Baroness de Beste in two hours without making a sketch." If Mrs. Van Singerland is correctly quoted then the Dis Debar element has made a lodgement among the suffragists, and will contribute with the Lady Warwicks to queer the movement. 'Tis to be hoped the lady has been wronged.

You may change the horn on a phonograph, but that won't change the record. Bring up two men on the ethics of capitalism and they will talk alike. Witness Gompers, and the New York politician Wm. E. Chandler. "I believe in taking what I can get, and then in being ready for more," says Chandler. "In the United States we are willing to take any honest way to gain our way little by little—even ever so little," declares Gompers.

Whatever jokes may be cracked over, or shots fired at Pastor Charles T. Russell, who, together with his flock, is announcing in Brooklyn the positive coming of the millenium and its full bloom in the year 2014, one set of jokes can not be cracked upon, one set of shots can not be fired at him, to wit, the jokes and the shots bestowed by posterity upon the clergy of the tenth century who also proclaimed the millenium. The clergy of the tenth century proclaimed the end of the world to be positively at hand and in full swing within a few years, and thereby wheedled away from the hands of property-holders the bulk of their property and secured it to the Church. The softheads who took stock in clerical geology and astronomy correctly reasoned from their false premises, that, if the end of the world was there, their goods would be of no earthly value to them, and transferred their property to the church. Pastor Russell can not be suspected of a similar scheme to pick people's pockets. With a millenium or world's end 1,000 years off, property-holders, however guilty, will go slow in the matter of unloading their goods.

SMÅLANDS ALLEHANDA

N:o 183 Onsdagen den 11 Augusti 1909

STORSTREJKEN REDAN FIASKO.

Arbetarne återgå allmant.

Redan börjar det visa sig, att arbetarne kastat sig ut i storstrejksäfventyret utan att ha haft något så när klart för sig, hvad tilltaget egentligen innebär. Härpå tyda de talrika meddelanden om arbetarnes återgång till arbetet, som nu inga från olika håll. Som på annat ställe omtalas, ha samtliga arbetarne vid Nässjö Shickerifabrik återupptagit arbetet. Vid Bokholms bruk ha 300 à 400 arbetare återgått, vid Stockholms gasverk ett mindre antal. Dessutom har arbetet återupptagits vid Norrköpings Tricotfabrik, vis C. G. Carlssons garveri i Söderköping, vid Järfveds sågverk, vid Mosås tegelbruk, vid Bofors af en del verkstads- och byggnadsarbetare samt af Norrköpings slakteriarbetare. Såväl i Stockholm som landsorten pagår spårvägstrafiken i det närmaste obehindradt. En sak, som förtjänar antecknas, är att spårvägspersonalen i Uppsala beslutit utträda ur organisationen.- Allt detta tyder på, att den med så mycket buller igångsatta storstrojken håller på att rinna ut i sanden. När man vidare tar i betraktande, att arbetet å de mähända största arbetsplatserna i landet hela tiden pågått utan ringaste afbrott, står man ej i tvifvelsmal om, att storstrejken redan kan betraktas som ett komplett fiasko.

LOKALA NOTISER

Krykomötet. Till elektor för utseende af lekmannaombud till årets kyrkomöte för den del af Växjö stift, som tillhör Jönköpings län, har valts landskamreraren K. Cislén med kabinettskammarherre B. Hay som suppleant.

Prässen synes taga typografstrejken med ro. Idag på morgonen ha utkommit Handelstidningen, Nya Dagl. Allehand, Aftonbladet, Posttidningen, Skånska Aftonbladet, Helsingborgs Dagblad, Östergötlands Dagblad och Östgöta Correspondenten, alla utom Posttidningen och Skånska Aftonbladet i förminskadt format. Samtliga tidningar äro vid gedt mod och låta förstå, att de ej alls kanna sig imponerade af typografernas dumdristiga tilltag.

Demonstration företogs på tisdagen af de strejkande i Nässjö. Af cirka 800 i arbetsnedläggelsen deltagande voro endast 150 med bland demonstranterna.

Vid Nässjö Snickerifabrik ha samtliga arbetarne, 100 man, på tisdag kväll atergått till arbetet.

Vid Skånska Cementgjuteriet har arbetet nedlagts.

Lugnt och stilla är det fortfarande har i staden. Några uppträden af strejkande ha ej förekommit.

"Stormklocken" och "Brand", båda antagligen i konfiskorade nummer, säljas f. n. friskt härstädes.

Den förra publikationen utbjöds pa tisdag e. m. a Ö. Storgatans mest trafikerade del af en prydlig ung man, till synes en Stockholmare. Saken är anmäld för polisen.

Sigrid Arnoldsson hitkommer den 27 eller 28 September och konserterar å All. Märoverket.

Antalet strejkande inom länet uppgår för närvarande till 7,050. däraf 3,270 i Jönköpings stad.

Lifsmedelsprisen ha här ännu föga inverkan af storstrejken. Nagon sänkning kan dock konstateras.

TILL KANDIDAT

vid det stundande riksdagsmannavalet i Västbo har Västbo härads valmansförenings styrelse vid möte i Refteled den 9 ds föreslagit

[The above is a photographic reproduction of the front page of the "Smalands Allehanda," published in the match factory town of Jonkoping, Sweden, the way the paper looks now, during the general strike. The paper is otherwise a large sized, many-paged affair. It now comes out in the above hand-bill shape, only two pages, and in mimeograph. The "Smalands Allehanda" was chosen for reproduction—instead of other available Swedish capitalist papers, all of which, like the "Smalands Allehanda," equally bear on their bedrabled faces the impress of the fist of the general strike—for the reason that this one presents the additionally droll appearance of having for its first head line: "The General Strike Is Already A Fiasco," with items to match, in obvious contradiction to the paper's woebegone appearance.]

BERGER'S EVIL INFLUENCE

'Tis not the firmness, which comes of conviction, systematically acquired, that causes Victor L. Berger to "return to the charge" in his advocacy of the gun. In returning to the charge Berger but illustrates the law of mechanics which compels a body, out of equilibrium, fatedly to fly to the opposite extreme.

Berger's position hitherto has been what is known as "pure and simple ballotism." The ballot was the sole thing needed. It, properly wielded, and, of course, in numbers sufficient, was to cause the walls of the Jericho of capitalism to crumble. Such a posture was that of the pendulum up in the air to the left. It represented a violation, or violent disturbance, of the laws of Nature. The ballot never did, nor never could accomplish a revolution. The ballot's inestimable value, at revolutionary epochs, ever has been to recruit the physical forces necessary to perform the revolutionary act of "taking possession." The political organization lacks such power.

So unnatural a posture as that of "pure and simple ballotism" inevitably reacts upon its holder in some grotesque manner, such as to incite the chimera of "guns and rounds of ammunition," in order to supplement the ballot—and there the pendulum swings again, clean up into the air; but now at the other extreme.

If this were all, one might wait patiently until the pendulum has settled down to normal. It happens, however, that, in social movements, such aberrations, as the Berger pendulum is manifesting, are promoters of serious consequences.

"Physical force" is generally understood to imply the violence of destructive force. In European countries, where military knowledge is general, "physical force" naturally suggests organization; so long as the physical force organization is not there practicable no harm comes. In a country like ours, on the contrary, where military knowledge is not a popular feature, there "physical force" does not naturally suggest organization. Where "physical force" does not suggest organization it inevitably leads to thoughts of individual acts of violence. The consequences are the dynamiter; the exploiter "by installments," or, more plainly "theft"; and, from step to step, the "bum."

And that's what comes from starting wrong. Started wrong, Berger is driven by the very law of his initial error to put his foot into it, ever worse and worse, whereas had he started right he would be realizing to-day that, not "guns and rounds of ammunition," but the integrally organized industrial body of the land is the one force available and all-sufficient.

The motto that is applicable to the emergency is, not the one behind which Berger is seeking shelter—"an armed people is a free people." The motto applicable to the case is: "An industrially organized people is a free people."

CHICAGO UNIONS

Prepare to Receive Delegates of the Swedish Strikers.

Chicago, September 7.—The trades and labor organizations of this city are preparing to receive John Sandgren and C. E. Tholin, the representatives of the striking workmen in Sweden, who are seeking financial aid for the strikers. The Chicago Federation of Labor decided at its meeting last Sunday to give credentials to the two delegates which would entitle them to appear before all affiliated trade unions.

This decision was arrived at after Adolf S. Carm of the Bakers' Union made a short statement of the situation in Sweden. A motion was at once made that the Swedish delegates should be given access to all the attached unions, and it was adopted without discussion. This is regarded as most favorable to the Swedes, and they will be given a good reception when reaching here on September 19.

The Chicago Scandinavian Socialist Labor Party branches are arranging a number of public meetings at which funds will be collected for the European strikers. These meetings will be held in and around Chicago.

It is thought that C. E. Tholin will reach Minneapolis about September 28, where great support is expected to be rendered to the Swedish strikers.

THE LIE FOR LEWIS.

Mine Workers' President Hissed from State Convention.

Pittsburg, September 11.—Thomas Lewis, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, was hissed from the Miners' Convention at Pittsburg to-day, after the lie had been passed to him. The fight over the power question for Pennsylvania mines was up when Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburg district said to Lewis in the convention:

"You are a gigantic bluffer, and in behalf of the delegates I wish to express the hope that when you have occasion to come in the midst of the miners of western Pennsylvania again that you will not resort to the sneaking tactics and the gum-shoe methods that you have used since you became president of the miners' organization. You have not made good any of the bluffs you made on the first day of this convention."

Before leaving the hall Lewis was asked to submit his promised proposition for the settlement of the power dispite, but he declined to do so. He said he would present it to the international executive board. Lewis then attacked Vice-President Bitner, declaring that he had information that Bitner was not an elected delegate to the convention. Bitner declared he was a delegate and remarked:

"Tom Lewis, if you are not the greatest bluffer that ever lived, then you are the greatest liar."

Lewis replied: "I will not lower my dignity to answer the remarks of a liar."

Lewis then left the hall amid cheers and hisses, the latter being in the majority.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Twenty-ninth Annual Meet to Be Held in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 8.

Washington, September 12.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has just issued a call to all affiliated bodies to elect delegates to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the federation, which will be held in Toronto, Canada, beginning Monday, November 8.

One of the questions to come before the sessions is that of closer affiliation with the organized trade union movement of Europe. Another matter to be taken up is, as stated in the call, "to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press."

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: from National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

GREAT STRIKE OVER

MEN WIN ENOUGH POINTS TO GO BACK TO WORK.

Series of Concessions Wrung from Humbled Company—"Baby" Hoffstot, Superintendent, Takes His Medicine Like a Little Man—Peonage Report in Washington.

Pittsburg, September 9.—The slaves of the Pressed Steel Car Company have won enough points to make a return to work possible, and are fast returning. With the strikers voting solidly this morning to return, with their decision to forego a signed agreement, with additional minor but important concessions made by the company officials to-day and the willingness of the six members of the executive committee of the strikers to make sacrifices, 1,800 men already have been re-employed at the plant, and the Titanic struggle at the Rocks is fast becoming history.

The men's demands, for which they went out on strike two months ago, are as follows:

1.—Restoration of the 1907 wage scale.

2.—Abolition or modification of the pooling system of paying men.

3.—Institution of a system whereby the men can tell exactly what wages they are to receive.

4.—Elimination of the insurance system, under which the men knew neither for what amount they were to be insured nor the rate the company charged.

5.—The discharge of the company's chief of police, T. A. Farrell.

6.—Re-employment of all strikers, including the 600 men who first went out.

7.—The elimination of graft.

8.—The right of all men to enter the works under their old check numbers and at their old positions.

9.—Written agreement of all concessions to be granted to strikers by the company.

What they wrung from the company by their terrific struggle, is this:

1.—The company agrees to increase the wages of its employes from ten to fifteen per cent., within a limit of ninety days, which practically is the wage scale of 1907.

2.—Old pooling system has been satisfactorily modified.

3.—Rider promises the men that scale of wages will be conspicuously posted in each department.

4.—Men will be given detailed certificates of insurance.

5.—Farrell has been "indefinitely suspended," which practically means he has been discharged.

6.—All the men will be re-employed, including the 600 riveters who first struck, but excepting the executive committee of six.

7.—Any person paying money to secure work or favors from foremen will be discharged, as will be the man or men who accept bribes or demand blackmail.

8.—Old check numbers are abolished and all men must be re-employed at the company's bureau.

9.—Company refuses to give written promise, but Manager Rider's assurances are equivalent to a formal written agreement.

Officials of the company say that the great car works will be in full swing by Friday, at latest, and further give it as their opinion that the old workmen will be satisfied fully with future conditions.

Upon their part the men are jubilant over the outcome of their contest—satisfied that Hoffstot, the self-centered and once complacent, has been administered a rebuke that is likely to be sufficient to go a long way toward humanizing this one-time master slave driver.

GERMAN PARTY CONGRESS.

Berlin, September 13.—The Social Democratic Congress began quietly today at Leipsig. As neither Bebel, the leader of the forward wing, nor Bernstein, leader of the revisionists, was present, there was strong improbability of anything in the way of decisive resolutions.

Chairman Singer says that Bebel may appear before the end of the Congress, but this is hardly likely, as he is a very sick man. Bernstein is sulking at home because he finds little support in his party for his reactionary conduct.

THERE IS NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT

THE CAPITALIST'S "PROFITS" ARE WHOLESALE STEALINGS OF WHAT LABOR PRODUCES.

Many people imagine that the capitalist makes his profit in the market. They see the owner of a shoe factory, for example, sell his shoes to the traders or retailers. They imagine that he "slaps on" so much to each pair of shoes and that it is in this way that he makes his money. But it is not by "slapping on" that the factory owner gets rich. True, he gets money for his shoes, more money than it cost him to produce them; but that means that the workers in the shoe factory were robbed and the factory owner is really disposing of the loot he has filched from the workers. Profit is "made," as it is called, in the factory, not in the market.

The way it is done is this: The worker desires to live; in order to live he must have food, clothing and shelter. The only way in which he can get these necessities is by producing them. He is not only willing but anxious to produce them. He wants to live. The first thing he runs up against is that somebody already owns all the earth and that which is upon it. On every hand there are, so to speak, signs reading "Keep off!" "Hands off!" Should he ask the average person, "How is this?" He would very likely be told that those, for whose benefit the signs were put up, were God's stewards, or that Nature had gifted or made them the Over Lords. He would be told that the thing to do was go and ask one of these owners for the chance to work for him, and that only in that way could he get the things he needed whereby to live.

The steward, or his agent, would look the man over, and say to him "You work ten hours, and we will pay you one dollar and a half, with that you can buy the food, clothing and shelter you need." The man would probably look upon the steward as a generous dispenser of wealth and gladly go to work. He and the other workers in the shoe factory would turn out in the ten hours many more shoes than would pay their wages. In the ten hours they would produce, let us say, 100 pairs of shoes, of which 20 pairs equalled the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the shoe workers in that factory, the twenty pairs of shoes, in the form of money wages, going to the shoe workers. These 20 pairs of shoes were made in two hours, so that by two hours work the workers produced what they got in wages. But their work did not stop when their wages were produced, the hours were prolonged eight hours more, for which time the shoe workers were paid nothing, and it is this unpaid for labor production that enriches the capitalist, that constitutes his "profits."

The Socialist calls the wages system wage slavery, which is the correct designation. Wage slavery has one common feature of Chattel Slavery and Serfdom. The chattel slave was owned and worked: out of what he produced he was fed, clothed and sheltered. Under Serfdom the serf worked a certain number of days a week for his master, receiving nothing in return, except that his master allowed him the use of a piece of land, and permitted him to work the remaining days of the week cultivating it for his own subsistence. Under wage slavery we have the same thing, the worker produces his own living, and like the chattel slave, and the serf, provides, not only a living, but luxuries for his master, the capitalist.

Under chattel slavery and serfdom the worker was assured of a living, such as it was; under wage slavery the worker has not that assurance, as too many of us, who are willing to work, realize.

The law of human progress has demanded all of these forms of slavery. Without chattel slavery all would have had to spend their entire time grubbing for a living and progress would have been impossible. Under serfdom the labor of the serf enabled the barons to withstand the depredations of strangers at a time when armed plundering was the rule. In the early days of capitalism the capitalist organized industry, and himself took an active part in production. But to-day the capitalist takes no part in production. He hires managers, and exacts profits, not through any service rendered, but solely through ownership of the means of production. He may never see the industry in which he has invested, but he gets profit nevertheless. The men composing the rings, trusts, syndicates, and joint stock companies of all kinds are not numerous enough to manage industry to-day were it desired that they should.

The capitalist now performs no useful function, he is a parasite whose continued existence is a bar to further progress. Society must go forward or relapse into barbarism. Hitherto real living was not possible for the many, to-day the present powers of production are sufficient to assure everybody a high standard of comfort, with but a few hours of labor for each one. All that is needed to bring about the change is an intelligent and organized working class.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

In Other Words, Socialism, Prediction of Brooklyn Assemblyman.

Democracy in the production of wealth as well as in government, in other words Socialism, was the prediction with which Assemblyman Bartley J. Wright, of Brooklyn, startled his hearers Thursday Sept. 9, in that borough, in an address before the Kings County Council of the Brotherhood of the Commonwealth at the lodge rooms in Pierrepont street.

"The old order changeth, giving place to a new," was the topic of the evening, and, after outlining the change from individual production to the trusts and monopolies of the present day, which he termed industrial monarchies, Wright said:

"There can no longer be any community of interests between capital and labor. What one gains the other must lose. And just as it was found that one man could not govern satisfactorily and democracy was established politically, so it is found that one man or group of men cannot manage our industries satisfactorily.

"In some way industrial democracy is bound to come. Things are produced already on a national scale, but for private gain, and the evils of the system are so patent and so great that a change must be made for co-operation.

"One of the kings of industry, a monarch of national railroads, died this afternoon. A generation ago it would have been impossible for one man to control so many of the public highways. It has been found economical and wise to run as many railroads as possible under one great system. Nobody with sense would go back to the old scheme, but the public roads should be run for public benefits and not for private gain. The days of the Harrimans are counted. The same holds true for local transit systems and the production of wealth such as steel and sugar. The concentration is good, but the division of the benefits is bad.

"Whether this change will come gradually or by a catastrophe like the abolition of slavery, we are not able to foresee."

Durbin Van Vleck presided.

"IDENTITY OF INTERESTS."

Once upon a time there was a wolf who came to the sheep to offer his services as shepherd. Do you suppose he showed his teeth, and talked about his appetite? Not at all. He addressed them thus: "My dear sheep, I am—as you know—a strict vegetarian. Your interests and mine are identical. Let us combine to defend ourselves against those wicked Socialist bunny-rabbits who are nibbling up all the grass in the place, and are bent upon undermining the foundations of society." The sheep agreed, the rabbits bolted into their burrows, and the wolf bolted—the sheep.—From "Those Wretched Rates."

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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PROCLAMATION OF THE SWEDISH STRIKE

DECLARATION ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ON CAUSES OF GREAT STRUGGLE.

Translated by Olive M. Johnson.

The employers' aggressive attack against our organizations has now proceeded so far that the National Committee of the Landsorganisationen has been forced to make an appeal to the membership to answer this attack on a certain day with a general strike. It is only after careful consideration and after it has become perfectly evident that the barbaric tactics now used by our organized employers can not by any other methods be stopped, that your Executive Committee has found itself obliged to adopt this mode of resistance against the employers' lockout-mania.

The employers' organizations have, for more than a year back, adopted the most open and aggressive tactics. With the first fall in the stock market register the employers entered the battlefield with their lockout orders. Time after time and without let up have lockout proclamations been fired against us. Even the slightest disagreements have been taken advantage of as a cause for new lockouts of wide consequence. For more than a year every negotiation has had to be carried on under the pressure of a threat of a general lockout. During the past year Landsorganisationen has tried in spite of menaces to come to an agreement without taking up the often threatened gigantic battle.

The employers probably considered last year a favorable one for a great fight on account of the falling stocks and the unusual amount of unemployment that was to be perceived for the coming winter. Through constant and energetic treaties, however, the disputes were settled from time to time during the year and the workers were in hopes that the employers' lockout-mania would gradually wear off. But nothing came of that.

The lockout declarations have been hurled at Landsorganisationen in the same angry temper during the past portion of the present year. Thus this spring we faced a lockout declared by the Central Employers' Association which would embrace the entire building industry in the country. This lockout, however, was avoided by the staunch position taken by the workers and by a determined and sensible stand of the peacemakers. At the same time there was declared and carried out a big lockout in the building material industry, which after further negotiations soon came to an end.

As far as the workers were concerned, we supposed at last that on account of these peace campaigns we would not be threatened with more lockout proclamations for the future; but scarcely had the last mentioned peace been accomplished when the Swedish Employers' Association, the most warlike of all the employers' associations, rushed with vigor upon the battlefield.

Negotiations had been going on for some time for the purpose of reaching agreements within two branches of the tailoring industry. The employers demanded so-called State Arbitration, by which the employes were offered considerable wage reductions. As the workers could not accept these, lockouts were declared in one branch on the 24th of May, in the other the 5th of July.

On account of a dispute at Skutskars' Celleloid factory, concerning wage reductions, a lockout was declared on the 12th of July in the entire paper industry. At Mockjards' power station a wage dispute was raging and when this, in spite of continual negotiation, could not be brought to a solution the workers were forced into a strike on the 1st of April. As a result of this strike, lockouts were declared on the 12th of July against the building workers at the scale and waterworks.

'With the employers in such battle array, the council of war of the Swedish Employers' Association (the Executive Committee), was called together on the 14th of July. It was then decided that the situation was now favorable to declare a general lockout against Landsorganisationen if agreement, suitable to the employers, were not accepted in the various conflicts before July 26. It was further demanded, for the prevention of such a general lockout, that the strike be called off at Munkjors iron works, where the employers had refused to abide by an agreement lately accepted by both parties. And, further, that a strike be called off at Mora Lumber Camps, which the workers had been forced into in order to make the employers ready to negotiate with the loggers about wages and labor conditions. The employers further demanded the privilege to make the conditions for the settlement of a number of disputes within the paper industry, the lumber industry, etc.

The Swedish Employers' Association's latest lockout proclamation contains among others the following orders:

"If, by the 26th of July settlements have not been made that are satisfactory to the employers' association in all the disputes here mentioned, and in any other that may take place before the last mentioned date, the present lockouts will be extended against the members of Landsorganisationen as follows:

"(a) On Monday, the 26th of July, 1909, against the wood polishers within the paper industry, who have been previously excepted, and against the Swedish textile workers and the lumber workers;

"(b) On Monday the 2nd of August, 1909, against the iron workers.

"If this extension of the lockouts still proves ineffective, the lockouts shall be further extended in such order as the Executive shall decide.

"Lastly, let it be understood, that if a general lockout shall take place, the Swedish Employers' Association keeps its hand free to dictate the conditions for the closure of this war."

By the 2nd of August, accordingly, about 50,000 of the members of Landsorganisationen will be locked out from work if agreements have not been reached upon the employers' conditions which mean lowering of wages and worse conditions of toil along the entire line.

With this situation facing us, the Executive Committee of Landsorganisationen at its meeting the 19th and 20th of July had to decide what, under existing circumstances could be done. Perfect harmony existed at the meeting upon this point: That the indecent tactics of the employers can no longer be tolerated, and particularly not when under pressure of threatened lockouts, treaties had to be made that would result in worse conditions of labor. The magnitude of the already declared lockouts will place the Landsorganisationen in a position where only with the most strenuous efforts will it be able to support the locked out masses in the scantiest manner. With the existing feeling among the members against long drawn out and exhausting conflicts, and with high assessments your Executive Committee feels unable to recommend a continuation of these methods.

The Executive Committee also had to take into consideration the fact that after the 2nd of August the lockouts would be still further extended if settlement could not be forced by those that were already started. Under these circumstances the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:

(1) That the negotiations with the Swedish Employers' Association shall continue for the purpose of reaching settlements satisfactory to the working class.

(2) That in case no satisfactory agreement can be reached, and the employers carry out the decision of the 14th of July, to extend the lockouts on the 26th of July and on the 2nd of August, then the Executive Bureau shall address a proclamation to the membership of Landsorganisationen, calling upon them to lay down all work over the whole country upon the 4th of August, 1909, so as to in this manner demand a satisfactory settlement and bring about a quicker close of the gigantic struggle.

(3) That work must not cease in connection with the care of the sick, nor of living animals nor at the lighting department, nor the waterworks, nor the sanitary department.

(4) That all strike benefits be stopped with the beginning of the general struggle.

(5) That the Executive Bureau shall assess those workers who are permitted to remain at work, such sums, according to conditions, for the purpose of supplying the sinews for this war.

No possible hope exists of an acceptable settlement for the workers, in all these quarrels picked up by the Swedish Employers' Association. The general lockout is inevitable.

The National Bureau must therefore, by the order of the National Committee, call upon the membership of the whole country to lay down work on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1909.

Your representatives on the National Committee and National Bureau fully realize the great sacrifices thus demanded of the membership of Landsorganisationen. But the responsibility for this war lies with the employers, who, with their irresponsible tactics, have called it forth.

The consequences of this fight will, beyond doubt, be hard to bear, but with united courage we must try to conquer them, and it is upon this that all our power from now on must be concentrated.

We request you, one and all, to be cool and calculating during this battle. Nothing rash must take place. With knowledge of our aim and with dignity we will all, upon the given day, leave our labors and a general cessation of work, in this manner must, by its very magnificence, militate so powerfully that nothing whatsoever must be allowed to happen that would tend to diminish its grandeur.

The above proclamation must at once be taken up and acted upon by every organization in the country.

The action recommended by the National Committee is of such great and important nature that we do not consider it proper to add to it any importunity or recommendation whatsoever. We only urge upon you all to act coolly, quietly and class-consciously, with the persuasion that it is a question of "to be or not to be" for entire Swedish trades union movement.

For the National Bureau,
Herman Lindquist, Chairman.
Stockholm, 24th of July, 1909.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TO CRITICS

WHILE RULING CLASS "DISCUSSES," LABOR WILL STARVE IF IT DOES NOT ORGANIZE FOR ITS OWN INTERESTS.

The following is taken from a speech by Phillips in 1871: "I take issue with the best critic which the Labor movement has met: I refer to Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem, one of the thinkers who has spread out before the people his objections to the labor movement of this country. His first objection is, that we will run into politics. Well, now, our answer to him, and to the score of other scholars who have been criticising us: Gentlemen, we see the benefit of going into politics. If we had not rushed into politics, had not taken Massachusetts by the four corners and shaken her, you never would have written your criticism. We rush into politics as the safety valve. We would discuss as well as you if you would only give us bread and houses, fair pay and leisure, and opportunities to travel; we could sit and discuss the question for the next fifty years. It's a very easy thing to discuss for a gentleman in his study with no anxiety about to-morrow. Why, the ladies and gentlemen of the reign of Louis XV and XVI. in France, seated in gilded saloons and on Persian carpets, surrounded with luxury, with the product of India and the curious manufacture of ingenious Lyons and Rheims, discussed the rights of man, balanced them in dainty phrases, and expressed them in such quaint generalisations that Jefferson borrowed the Declaration of Independence from their hands. There they sat, balancing and discussing sweetly, making out new theories, and daily erecting a splendid architecture of debate, till the angry crowd broke open the doors, and ended the discussion in blood. They waited too long, discussed about half a century too long. You see, discussion is very good when a man has bread to eat, and his children all portioned off, and his daughters married, and his house furnished, and paid for, and his will made; but discussion is very bad when

'Ye hear the children weeping,
O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years.'

Discussion is bad when a class bends under actual oppression. We want immediate action. Our critic goes on to say, 'What do you call yourselves labor party for? All men labor. Rufus Choate labors. Daniel Webster labors. Why do you confine your party to the men at work?' Well, now, we confine it thus because there is no mistake. Now suppose you should take up a book presenting the condition of the laboring classes of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone works harder than other men there. Lord Palmerston, up to his eightieth year, worked hard as any man there. But if you were to take a book on the workingmen of Great Britain, do you think you would find the condition of Lord Brougham there? If you took up a book on the British laboring class, or how much they eat, do you think you would find Gladstone's income, and the number of rooms he has in his house, and how many children he had on an average during the last fifty years? So, if an Englishman came here and said, 'I want to know something about your working men; please let me hear it from yourself. Whom shall I go to?' would you send him to Daniel Webster or Rufus Choate? But Daniel Webster did as much work as many of his day. Would you have him sent to Rufus Choate? But Rufus Choate was a hard working man. John Marshall and Lemuel Shaw did as much work as any man in Massachusetts or Virginia; but if George Combs had come to this country and said: 'I want to see specimens of the laboring class of the United States,' I doubt whether any man would have sent him to Lemuel Shaw. I ask the critics of the labor movement, whether any man ever understood this?

"Every man who reads of the labor question knows that it means the movement of the men who earn their living with their hands; that are employed and paid in wages; are gathered under roofs of factories, sent out on farms, sent out on ships, gathered on the walls. In popular acceptation, the working class means men that work with their hands for wages, so many hours a day, employed by great capitalists, that work for everybody else. Why do we move for this class? 'Why,' says Mr. Johnson, 'don't you move for all working men?' Because, while Daniel Webster gets forty thousand dollars for arguing the Mexican claims, there is no need of anyone moving for him. While Rufus Choate gets five thousands dollars for making one argument to a jury, there is no need of moving for him, or for the men that work with their brains—that do highly disciplined and skilled labor, invent, and write books. The reason why the labor movement confines itself to a single class is because that class of work does not get paid, does not get protection."

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Woman's Suffrage

An Address Delivered by DANIEL DE LEON

Under the Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Mary Papelsky, Presiding.

COOPER UNION, MAY 8, 1909.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Socialist Women of Greater New York have invited you to this meeting for the purpose of presenting to you the position they take in the matter of Woman's Suffrage, and the reasons for their position. And the organization has asked me, it has done me the honor to ask me, to be its spokesman on this occasion.

It has been said that a distinctive feature of the days we are living in may be gathered from the circumstance that there is no subject which may come up for discussion, or even spring up incidentally in the course of conversation, however trivial the subject, even if so trivial as a clambake, but will inevitably drift into the Social Question. It is not supposable that, at such a season as the one we are traversing, a subject that calls itself "Woman's Suffrage," and even broader still, the "Woman Question," or the "Woman Movement," can escape the fate of other lighter ones—land plump into the broad issue of the Social Question. If trivial subjects do to-day find their rootlets in the Social Question, how much more inevitably Woman's Suffrage. Indeed, Woman's Suffrage is itself a product of and has its ramifications in the scores of issues that go to make up the burning question of to-day—the Social Question of our generation.

It may be said that to merge Woman's Suffrage with the scores of other issues that are agitating us to-day could only create confusion, promote "entangling alliances" and be the surest way, first, to dwarf, and then to lose sight altogether of the issue itself. The warning is not wholly without its justification. Common is the attempt to get rid of a subject, if felt to be thorny, by coupling it with, and drowning it in many others. Nevertheless, if taken absolutely, the warning works harm. The veins of a body surely are not the body's heart. All the same, heart and veins are so intimately connected that neither can be thoroughly understood without understanding both. Specialists ever are prone to impute exclusive importance to their own particular specialty. The part of wisdom is to escape both horns—the horn of confusion and the horn of exclusive specialty. This can be done only by the systematic treatment of a complicated subject—by first analytically considering its several parts, then synthetically bringing them together.

To this method of treatment the Socialist Women of Greater New York invite you to submit the question of Woman's Suffrage—a question in which they, also, along with all other enlightened human beings, feel deeply, but to which the application of any method of treatment other than the one here outlined can have for its practical effect only to play into the hands of the enemies of Woman's Suffrage by leading the movement away from the fruitful channels, to which it rightly belongs, into channels that fruitlessly wear out its energies.

"Woman's Suffrage," as the very etymology of the name indicates, is a branch of the trunk of *Suffrage*, not of the trunk of *Woman*. Woman is only one half the human race; the suffrage is for the whole human race. The name itself of the issue—"Woman's Suffrage"—points to that domain of investigation to which attention must be first directed—the *Suffrage Question*.

No sooner, however, do we step upon this domain than we realize that back of it lies another, a vast one; vaster than that of the Suffrage itself; more comprehensive; embracing the Suffrage Question, and from which Suffrage itself is one of the issues—the domain of *Class Rule*.

The line of investigation must begin with the history of Class Rule.

Luminous as the history of Class Rule is to all the issues that go to make up the modern Social Question, it is especially aidful to the investigating of that particular issue known as the Woman's Movement, or Woman's Suffrage. The history of Class Rule throws its light before the feet of the Woman's Movement; it explains the errors, accounts for them, that the Movement slips into; the emotional vagaries with which the Movement is often marred; its futile tears; its frequently barren efforts. Above all, the history of Class Rule, together with its derivative, the history of Suffrage, marshals the Movement the path that it must follow in order to achieve the triumph it is so richly entitled to.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

He who raises the curtain of the history of the Class Struggle is immediately struck with the figure of woman as a leading figure on a tragic stage, herself a tragic victim—at first sight, *the* tragic victim. The portentous tragedy with which the drama of Class Rule opens superinduces two errors.

First, that woman was smitten down because of sex. She was not.

Second, that some Imp prevailed in a contest for rule over the destinies of the race, hurling it from Arcadian happiness into sorrow.

Curious, even luminous, is the circumstance that the Anarchist, that element, among those in revolt against modern society, which is most boastful of its enlightenment and mental freedom from "ancient mystifications" is, in this respect, at one with all the known systems of superstition. With these, the Anarchist prates of a Fall of Man—"Once there was freedom; there is none now," with them he holds a language, which if it means anything, is pivoted on the theory of the existence of an "Evil Genius." There is no such fiend; there was no such fall.

Man—meaning mankind— is, in the sense-laden language of Carlyle, "a tool-using animal." When man first made his appearance upon earth he was of all animal beings the most abjectly helpless. Nature's foot was planted upon his neck. She scourged him with droughts and with floods; with heat and with cold; a toy of her caprice, now she overwhelmed him with abundance, then afflicted him with dearth. The birds that flew over his head, the beasts that prowled around his cradle—all were self-sufficient. They came into being equipped with the tool requisite to carve their living out of Nature—the lion his fangs; the spider his pouch of mucilage and thread; the eagle his beak and talons; the beaver his wonderful tail; the tiniest wren his bill. Man alone is born toolless, hence at the start of his career, inferior to all others.

The weapon by which man turned the tables upon brute creation and upon Nature herself, rising to Princeship over the former and overpowering the latter till she has become his obedient hand-maid, was the tool of production, which he at first painfully fashioned; which in his hands improved, becoming more powerful, that is, fruitful of results, and the development of which marks the milestones of his onward and upward march. Though in the nature of things the steps in this evolution are not "recorded", no historic fact is more authentic. From the scientific point of view, the Fall of Man is an idle nursery tale; from the moral viewpoint it is a slander on the race. Man rose; he did not fall.

In the course of the onward process in the perfection of the tool, the discovery of the secret of smelting iron ore marks an epoch—the first great epoch—in the annals of man. From that time on society undergoes a radical change. The secret of smelting iron ore begets the edged tool—none of the dainty ones known to-day, but the ponderous ones that required muscular strength to wield. Remorseless as the law of gravitation, the imperious and ultimately benevolent law that propelled mankind towards the ever more perfect, the ever more powerful, the ever more fruitful tool of production, wrought its effect upon early society with the advent of the iron tool. Those physically powerful enough to wield the then most fruitful tool became an aristocracy; those who could not, fell below. The line of cleavage was, accordingly, not sex, but physique. Of course, sex qualities contributed to mark the female sex the weaker. Nevertheless. it was not as Woman that she was subordinated. The proof is found in the fact that Woman shared the new subjection with the males, who, sex disregarded, were unequal to the demands made by the new apparition—the Iron Tool.

Poets have indulged the quaint conceit of a race of Amazons—muscularly vigorous viragos, the peers of men. The conceit was not the product of poetic insight. It was the child of the infant mind's delight in the phenomenal. The Amazon is twin sister of the one-eyed monsters of Homer, the headless men of Herodotus, the four-armed beings of Hindoo mythology, and other such antique impossibilities. The Amazon never was. She is a physical impossibility—except, of course, in the case of those exceptional instances in which Nature seems to delight in sporting with her own laws.

The appearance of iron in the development of the tool was, however potent, not the sole factor in the birth of the classes. The iron tool imparted to that development a powerful accelerating impulse; it did not create the Class Struggle. Interwoven with the racial impulse to supply man's deficiency by straining after the ever more perfect tool of production, is another sociologic law, a law that, given certain material conditions, may be said to dictate the Class Struggle as an early racial necessity. This leading law may be considered in a plain arithmetical formula.

Given a society of, say, one hundred persons, in which, work as they may, all they can produce is one dollar's worth of wealth, while five dollars' worth of wealth is the minimum each would require for comfort—given such a society, then its people are upon a level with brute creation: compelled to devote their whole existence to the supplying of their animal needs; ever on the brink of want; hence, dogged by that worst, most demoralizing of all specters—the specter of want; and, of course, deprived of leisure—that boon without which no room is left for mental and spiritual expansion. In such a society there would be equality, but the equality would be that of pauperism, with all the ills that that implies. This is no imaginary picture. It was the actual condition of our savage ancestors—it is the condition that the ripping of society into classes, with the consequence of the Class Struggle, had the instinctive purpose to pull us out of.

Of course, there was no "town meeting" called to consider the subject as a special order of business; there was no motion made, seconded, debated and carried. The race marches obedient to certain laws; the more backward it is the less of a hand does it take in the application of these laws. Early man marched unconsciously in unconscious obetlience to the laws that underlie his progress, much as a river flows to its destiny. Only when far advanced, with a fund of past experience that gives him prescience, does man take evolution by the hand, so to speak, and perform an active part in the process.

Early society, accordingly, faced unconsciously the alternative—

either, equality—and then remain rooted in brutish and brutifying poverty;

or, pull out of the rut—at the price of equality.

Unconsciously, instinctively, society took the latter alternative—instinctively, unconsciously striking the route of the valley of the Class Struggle.

It is a plain arithmetical proposition that, given a social state where the one hundred persons composing it, work as they may, can produce only one dollar's worth of wealth on an average, five dollars' worth being the minimum for comfort—it is a plain arithmetical proposition that under such material conditions, if only as few as five members of the community secure to themselves the amount of wealth necessary for freedom from toil, with the resultant freedom from want and the fear of want, and the leisure required for mental and spiritual expansion—it is a plain arithmetical proposition that the consequence must be intensified evil conditions for the large majority. The Ninety-five will then have to feed the Five. Each of the Ninety-five being unable under the then conditions to produce more than one dollars' worth of wealth, it follows that out of the ninety-five dollar's worth producible by them will have to come the twenty-five needed by the Five. Thenceforth the Ninety-five can not even enjoy the pittance of their own individual one dollar's worth of the fruit of their toil. Thenceforth their share would be seventy dollars' worth of wealth—less than their product. In short, slavery arises.

The appearance of the Iron Tool may, perhaps, not have sufficed to rip up society into a master and a slave class—perhaps not. The appearance, however, of the Iron Tool as an incident in the law that propelled society towards the perfection of the tool, coupled with the law of progress that urged society, at whatever cost, to pull out of the deep rut of universal brute conditions—with the two laws operating together, the appearance of the Iron Tool accelerated and placed its decisive stamp upon the course of events. A new institution—Private Property in the necessaries of production, land and tool—crystalized into being as the logical reflex of the altered industrial system. The Communal System was overthrown, or rather cast off. A majority fell below, a minority rose above where it was before. Yet there was no Fall—no Evil Genius tempting. On the contrary. Mankind is one—whatever the sex, color, or race of its component human atoms. The Impossibility of Progress, under material surroundings of equality of brute conditions, was a doom upon the whole race; on the other hand, the Possibility of Progress, under material surroundings destined to lead up from the depth of universal brute conditions, was a boon universal.

Thus arose, such was the process, together with its orchestration, that shaped the Classes—Master and Slave. Thus did Woman lose the position of pre-eminence which the unquestionable evidences of the "Mother-Right" period in earlier gentile society attest she once enjoyed. The process, together with the reasons therefor, point unerringly to the conclusion that Woman's social downfall was not incurred as sex, but as a weaker vessel, being a downfall shared by her fellow weaker humans of the male sex. Each of the previous discoveries or inventions, marking the lower rungs of the ladder by which the race ascended—such, for instance, as the great discovery of the use of fire, and the subsequent and equally great invention of pottery—were discoveries and inventions that called for skill only, vigor of muscle not at all. While those discoveries and inventions were a-making, Woman's sex qualities readily enough won and preserved for her the seat of honor she then enjoyed. The appearance of the Iron Tool, swung, moreover, by that social law that drove mankind to escape at any price from the social blind-alley of universal equality in poverty, cleft society in twain, the line of cleavage being Strength—the strength requisite to render the newly conquered tool available. The event wrought a veritable tragedy. Seeing the tragedy was one in which a whole sex, Woman, was engulfed, a tragedy, moreover, which had for its sequel, and speedily and successively bore the fruits of specific sex hardships and indignities, that sex appears, naturally enough at first sight, as the sole victim in a catastrophe, and the singled-out objective of a conspiracy. Though appearances justify the conclusion, closer inspection, fuller information, rejects it.

The subjection of Woman is an incident in that primal social convulsion, the outlines of which, though veiled in the mist of the far distant Past, are clearly discernable—the primal social convulsion that ripped society into classes, a Master and a Subject class, along the line of muscular strength. Woman, physically weak—weak, that is, in point of muscular fibre—shared, as a matter of course, the physical disabilities, hence the social disqualifications of the muscularly less favored males.

With the birth of the classes the Class Struggle springs up—the struggle between the upper and the lower class, the former to maintain, if possible, extend its authority; the latter to cast off, or, at least, ease its yoke.

From that day on, the history of the human race, all that is important in that history, is threaded by the line of the struggle between the two Classes, conducted with varying results, under varying aspects.[1]

THE SUFFRAGE

A weapon in the arsenal of the Class Struggle is the Suffrage.

It will not be necessary to go into the details of the Suffrage, with the fullness I have just done when considering the sources of the Class Struggle. In the matter of the Class Struggle, its beginnings, a valuable guide to the understanding of all modern social manifestations, are, with regard to Woman's Suffrage, particularly important, aye, indispensable. It is not so in the matter of Suffrage, especially not so with an eye to Woman's Suffrage. The origin itself of Suffrage throws no special light on the matter in hand—except in so far as Suffrage is a product of the primal social revolution which subjugated Woman.[2] The history of Suffrage grows in interest to the Woman's Movement, and it becomes essential to the proper handling of the political issues which the Movement raises, only after Suffrage begins to play its role in modern history, that is, when the Class Struggle itself has undergone marked changes. It is from that later date on that Suffrage gains step by step in significance and importance to the understanding of the Woman's Movement.

Folks, who, conscious of the vaporousness of their pet theories regarding the tactical treatment of the modern Social Question, feel constrained to manufacture facts to square with and thereby prop up their own vagaries, are fond of sneering at Suffrage as a "concession of the bourgeois." The Suffrage is no "concession"—least of all by the bourgeois. Suffrage existed before the bourgeois, himself, and long before the bourgeois had power to "concede" anything. The Suffrage is a conquest of advancing civilization, wrung from the clutches of Tyranny.

In the line of succession of tyrant classes we encounter the feudal lord; in the line of succession of tyrannized classes we encounter the bourgeois; in the line of succession of Class Struggles, we encounter the struggle conducted between the feudal lord and the bourgeois. Our inquiry into the history of the Suffrage may safely begin with the Bourgeois Revolution, when Suffrage played a more extensive and effective role than ever before.

One would hardly recognize in the pharisaic, pietistic, "law-abiding", "peaceful", conservative, in short, in the Philistine Capitalist of to-day the iconoclastic, revolutionary bourgeois, who summoned to his bar all institutions "human and divine", called upon them "to justify their existence", and fought and won the battle of Capitalism against Feudalism. Previous social revolutions had been long protracted affairs. The bourgeois sustained long protracted struggles; he went through a long period of preparation; that is all true; but his revolution was swift, sharp, drastic. This was markedly so in France and America. The history of the Suffrage is peculiarly interesting in its instructiveness as it deploys here in America, the leading country of triumphant bourgeoisdom, or Pluto-Capitalism; hence a rapid sketch of its career will give material aid in grasping the political issue presented by Woman's Suffrage.

The American Revolution, the name that our bourgeois revolution goes by, was the most liberal until then experienced. Dry-as-dust dogmatists, whose Socialism goes by rote, deprive the gorgeous Morgan-Marxian theory regarding the materialist conception of history of much of its splendor, incisiveness and many-sided luminousness by denying the Revolutionary Fathers of America all sincerity in their fervid proclamations of freedom. Not only is the materialist conception of history nowise done violence to, on the contrary, it receives marked demonstration from the sincere, however fatuous, belief of the Revolutionary Fathers that they had established Freedom on permanent foundations.

Surrounded by vast, seemingly inexhaustible natural opportunities ready at hand for the taking—besides, if not above all, with the implements of production so manifoldly developed that most of them could be readily fashioned and used by all—under such conditions involuntary poverty was, as a matter of fact, out of question. The young male American did hire himself to another—but he had the certainty of eventually enjoying independence as a master mechanic himself; the young American girl might be seen taking service in some other household—but she served with dignity, certain one day to be mistress at her own hearth. Under such conditions each could be said to be the architect of his own fortune, modest, yet sufficient. Under such conditions the one-time reason for class seemed no more. Accordingly, when the American Revolution took place, Suffrage, now become a necessity to large communities, is found in force as a universal right, enjoyed without distinction of sex, by those who chose, neglected by those less politically active,—*and restricted only by a property qualification*, which, being small, so far from savoring of former times' class distinction, only emphasized the revolutionary sincerity in the declaration that the American Republic had removed the ground from under slavery and was a guarantee of Freedom.

Of course the belief was fatuous. The economic social laws that underlie the private ownership of the necessaries for production—land and tools—and which started into activity since that great primal revolution which overthrew the Communal System, could not choose but be latent in the young bourgeois American Republic. Nor were these laws slow to assert themselves, and, in so asserting themselves, to shake and then shatter, the card-house of the Revolution's illusions concerning Freedom. The institution that was a necessary accompaniment and logical reflex of the ripping of the old Communal System into warring classes—the private ownership of the necessaries for production—could not survive without fatedly reacting back and re-introducing the social conditions which, originally, had given birth to the institution itself, and which the institution was, in turn, meant to safeguard. The inevitable happened. The events that followed, the changes that were wrought, thrill, step by step, with significance to Woman's Suffrage. Our own Empire State of New York, the pace-setter for the land, is classic ground for study on this head.

The institution of private ownership of the necessaries for production carried out its mission with marvelous dexterity—all visions of the permanence of Freedom and all the Jingoism of the freedom-promoting inexhaustibleness of our natural opportunities to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, it turned out that both the visions of Freedom and Jingoism concerning our natural resources, only furnished ready-made and desirable material for conversion into dust, wherewith to fill confiding eyes. Under the dust, raised in ever thicker clouds and almost suffocating us to-day, a complete transformation took place in the social conditions, in the very foundation of the Class Struggle—and, as the inevitable consequence, in the angle of vision within which Suffrage fell. A few manifestations of the transformation will throw light across the path of our endeavors to understand and promote Woman's Suffrage.

The property qualifications which, in the days of the American Revolution, only added dignity to Suffrage, soon became a bar to its exercise. Small as the property qualification was, and one time easily attainable, it became unattainable, within half a generation, to increasing numbers. By the time the century of the Revolution was rounded, the property qualification became a political disability to still larger numbers. Poverty spread apace; bankruptcies multiplied to a point that bankruptcy laws—a sort of belated Jubilee of olden Hebrew legislation—were demanded with a view to cancel indebtedness, and give creditors a new start; the unemployed sprang up like mushrooms in all the large cities; —in short, all the evidences were visible of a Class Struggle under modern conditions. The classes had re-risen, and were at it.

A second manifestation of the transformation, and leading consequence of the first, was the onslaught, generally successful, against the original property qualification. The State of New York was the chief battlefield. During the second decade of the Nineteenth Century, a little over a hundred years ago, the move came to a head. In vain did the eminent Chancellor Kent warn against the innovation. He cautioned that the move was not in the interest of a broadened democracy, but in that of the already powerful employers' class—the employer who had twenty employees would thenceforth control one and twenty votes, instead of the single vote he then wielded—it was simply a move whereby the employer could multiply his political voice by the number of votes in his establishment. It was all to no purpose—and fortunately so. The Chancellor was only partly right, and mainly wrong. He was no more right than those who to-day seek to brace up against the concentration of wealth—a necessary, useful process in the promotion of the Socialist Revolution. Moreover the Chancellor was wrong in his premises. The move though, perhaps, abetted by some of the then larger employers, was not of their initiative, and must have been positively distasteful to most. The move was the issue of a political uprising of the New York Working Class, and it had a decidedly revolutionary ring, as proved by its nomination for Governor of Thomas Skidmore, the author of a book, which, however crude in its economics and sociology, consequently in its program also, nevertheless contained utterances of lasting value; for instance:

"Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner."

The move was of proletarian initiation; and was, as I shall presently show, made in obedience to a keen instinct. It was successful. The property qualifications to the suffrage were abolished in this State.

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[1] Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" is recommended as indispensable to the understanding of the origin of the Class Struggle, and, thereby, to the understanding of the various manifestations of the Struggle. The work wrought a veritable revolution in the science of Ethnology. It is not the least of the glories of the Socialist Labor Party that the demand it created for this work rescued it from the oblivion to which the Ruling Class of America sought to relegate this, the gift to the world of one of America's greatest geniuses.

[2] To the militant in the Socialist Movement—whose mental fiber protects him against the allurements of increasing the volume of the Movement's literature with literature that is mainly a re-hash of principles already plentifully and brilliantly set forth—the suggestion is thrown out that the History of Suffrage from its inception still awaits treatment; and when it appears will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the Social Question.

(To be Continued.)

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909.

Longer, longer we will stretch our trust,
And bear the stings of wrong.
Until with just men raised from dust
We sing the victor's song.

—BURNETT.

THE SWEDISH "FIASCO."

The photographic reproduction, published on this issue's front page, of a leading Swedish capitalist paper, as it is appearing now during the general strike, and as a sample of how the rest of its "esteemed contemporaries" look, presents a monumental, a historic picture. As nothing happens by accident, the presence, at this very season, of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in Europe on a mission to A. F. of Hellize the European Labor Movement, is a companion piece, or contrast, that the logic of events is supplying to the picture.

Were one asked what one Gompersian trick, more than any other, brings about the paralytic state that the workingmen of the land find themselves in, the answer would be—the Trick of the Contract.

By means of the "Contract," so-called, that Gompersism causes its men to enter into with the employer, the complete disorganization of our proletariat is accomplished.

In shops where the men are unorganized, so-called, the employer is in constant danger. The natural class instinct of the men, not being numbed by "Contracts," is apt to assert itself at any moment, and has frequently so asserted itself. A wrong, resented by any one of the several crafts in a shop, is forthwith resented by all. There being no "Contract" to hold back the kindred crafts which "have no grievance," the employer has to do with all the crafts at once, and he is exposed at any moment to see his whole shop vacated—a serious proposition for him.

It is otherwise in the shops "organized" by Gompersism. There, each of the several crafts has a special "Contract" with the employer. The "Contracts" expire on different dates. The effect is to place the men in the employer's power. If he has a row with any one of the crafts, that particular craft has to fight it out with him single handed. The "Contracts" bind the others hands and feet—a much easier proposition to meet.

Accordingly, no set of men are so thoroughly disorganized, and, therefore, so utterly under the thumb of the employer, as the so-called organized ones under the Gompers system.

The full effects, immediate and remote, of the system are obvious:—

As to the men "organized" under Gompersism, they can not move together, and, therefore, are beaten separately, with the regularity of clock-work.

As to the men who are unorganized, so-called, their spontaneity of action is impaired by the system. Seeing that Gompers wraps himself in the mantle of "Unionism," and that he has succeeded in mystifying the popular mind with the superstition that he represents Unionism, the employer has at hand the ready means to check-mate, under the cloak of "Unionism," any spontaneous manifestation of class solidarity on the part of his unorganized, or of his class-consciously organized employes. All he has to do is to call upon Gompers to "organize" his shop; and the thing is done by the introduction of A/ F. of L. men to take the places of the men on strike, or by the "organizing" of the strike-breakers whom the employer may have got. Thus Gompersism has a deterrent effect upon the manliness of conduct of the workers who do not pay Gompers tribute.

The upshot of it all is that, through Gompersism, the American Labor Movement is smitten with locomotor ataxia. 'Tis done by the Trick of the Contract.

That there can be no "Contract" between wage slave and master is obvious. The two are not peers, consequently, not of contracting status. The wage slave acts under compulsion. The "Contract" between the two is a contract for the worker to turn scab. But piously does Gompers fold his hands, turn his eyes heavenward, and declare: "We respect our contracts!" Like an up-to-date Pharisee, he thanks God he is not like those others, the men of the I. W. W., for instance, who repudiate their "sacred contracts," and are proud of it.

The Swedish "Fiasco" holds up a picture that Gompers and Gompersism serve as a striking and timely contrast to. Contract or no Contract, the printers of Sweden struck in unison with their fellow wage slaves, Their sense of class solidarity spoke as loudly as did the sense of class solidarity with the other Unions which "had no grievance"; it rose as the SUPREME CONTRACT, the class contract, that binds the working class of all countries, nationalities, races and colors, and it asserted itself in the effective manner that the Swedish capitalist papers are bearing testimony to, as per sample in this issue.

It is possible, however improbable, that the Swedish working class may succumb in the present battle. But there is this difference—

The workers under Gompersism, regularly routed, it couldn't be otherwise, in successive, disconnected guerillas, go down each time ignominiously, so ignominiously that their Unions are generally reduced to mere skeletons, the members lose faith in themselves, they spread disheartenment over the land, and they draw upon the country the contempt of the outside world.

The workers of Sweden, on the contrary, if indeed they should be ultimately overcome in the present struggle, would go down with glory, so gloriously that their defeat would be fertile ashes from which they would re-rise, and re-rise again, spreading each time encouragement within, and far and wide beyond the frontiers of their own land. Their defeat, if come it must, would be but a stepping stone to ultimate triumph, in contrast with the Gompersic defeats, each one of which sinks the workers deeper down.

INSANITY THE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The breed of Rabelais is not dead.

Rabelais, the old French satirist and precursor of Dean Swift, is said to have been so possessed with the Spirit of Satire, that he could not resist cracking his jokes, even to his own undoing.

Such a Spirit seems to possess the New York "Evening Post."

In the address "Marx on Mallock; or, Facts vs. Fiction," delivered in January of last year and published by the Socialist Labor Party, this passage occurs:

"Harry Kendall Thaw is on trial for the murder of the architect White. The letters of Thaw's mother, his nurses, his doctors from far and wide, his 'cousins, his sisters and his aunts' are all thronging to the witness-stand to prove the man insane. Now, it happens that Thaw is a capitalist. Tested by all the tests furnished by Mallock—seeing that Thaw is in possession of his ample share of the 'increment,' which, according to Mallock, flows only from, is found in the possession of, and justly belongs to 'ability' only—Thaw is of the fraternity of Mallock's 'The Few.' Now, the question comes, Is Thaw a capitalist because he is insane, or is he insane because he is a capitalist? If Mallock is right, the conclusion could not be escaped that Thaw's insanity is the fertile source of the 'increment' which he enjoys."

It is a conclusion, as distasteful to bourgeois false pretences as it flows inevitably from unquestionable facts, that wealth is not a fruit of bourgeois mentality; that wealth flows exclusively from the physical and mental effort of the wage slave class; and that the bourgeois is essentially a parasite, a harmful parasite.

Now, then, referring to a convict in the penitentiary of Vermont who has just inherited a large fortune, and obviously alluding to the present efforts of Thaw's family to get their nasty pet out of the Matteawan prison for the criminal insane, on the plea that he is now sane, the "Evening Post" gets off this quip:

"An insane convict in Vermont has fallen heir to a large estate. His sanity is now only a question of time."—

In other words—"The capitalist's insanity is the fertile source of wealth, especially the wealth he pockets."

So said we long ago; and so solid is the truth thereof that it forces itself through the suicidal wit of the modern, however inferior, Rabelaises.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE MILLENNIUM SPRUNG A LEAK.

Judge Gaynor's letter to the distinguished gentlemen who wrote to him urging his acceptance of the Mayoralty nomination, together with the letter of these to him, justifies the conclusion that the millennium has sprung a leak.

Politics and political parties are founded upon economic interests. So, at least, run the uniform teachings of social science, likewise of everyday experience. Where there is more than one political party the conclusion is inevitable that there must be more than one set of economic interests, and that these are hostile to each other. Of course, each political party claims, and each with sincerity, that its victory, which would mean the victory of its specific economic interests, would result to the benefit of the people. So, for instance, the Socialist Labor Party makes no bones of the fact that the interests it represents are exclusively the economic interests of the proletariat, and that its triumph would mean the triumph of the proletariat, the rout of the capitalist class, and, consequently, the emancipation of man. But society is entering upon a new stage—at least to judge from the correspondence between Judge Gaynor and the committee which urges him to run for Mayor.

Both the Judge and the committeemen are stepping admittedly upon the political field. Judged by the ordinary standard, one would say that the economic interests of a prospective candidate, who is the trustee of a vast estate, from which even his fees are huge, and thereby allow an insight into the magnitude of the wealth that the owners of the estate absorb unto themselves,— one would judge that the economic interests of such a candidate, together with the economic interests of the bankers, manufacturers, and merchant princes who make up the bulk of the committee, are the determining factors of the political aims of committee and candidate combined. Not at all.

Neither the candidate nor the committee have any such exclusive aims in view. Their aim is the disinterested one of "uplifting the moral tone of our city."

Those there are who may say: "Politicians, however sordid, all talk that way." True. But in this instance there is a radical difference. The committee, in this instance, jointly with its candidate, announce they are ready to accept the endorsement of any political party. And they are not vague, either, in their words. They expressly mention the Republican and the Tammany machine. In such connection the word politics acquires a new meaning—a purely millennial. Not the lion and the lamb, but the Tiger and its Lambkins are to lie down together, and a childlike Judge is to lead them.

Hosanna!

THE HARRIMAN BULLETINS.

If Dr. Cook, or Commander Peary, or some gifted musician who waked to ecstasy the living lyre, or some medical, or mechanical genius; if some man of exceptional qualities, whose life was a blessing to man, or one whose life spread contagion through war and through rapine;—if, in the instance of any of these the public press filled columns with the ups and downs in his health, and even more columns on his death, the thing would be easily accountable. Everybody takes an interest in him from whom good or evil emanates for the race. But why such solicitude for Harriman?

Harriman may or may not be what lawyer Cromwell said of him—a man whose mind travels in realms of finance where none other enter. All the same, neither for weal nor for woe did the condition of the health, or does the death of Harriman effect the volume of the world's happiness or sadness one particle.

Why then this voluminous and intense anxiety about him?

When the hearts of those who control the press went a-pitty-patting over whether Harriman had a relapse or not; whether he gained in flesh or had lost; whether he must have more rest or was ready for business; what they did was to betray the secret that all their boasted individualism, which capitalism is to be thanked for, is just so much fiction.

If ever there was a system that smashes individualism it is the capitalist. It smashes the individualism not of its victims only, it smashes the individualism of its pets as well. There is nothing comparable with a herd of bleating sheep like a lot of stockholders in a corporation. They follow the bellwether blindly. As has often been tested with sheep, if the bellwether jumps over a stick, then all the sheep, even if the stick is taken away, likewise jump at the spot. Exactly so with stockholders.

And that's all there is about the recent solicitude for Harriman, and present excitement over his death. The capitalist concerns which he headed will not melt away. If they did good, the good will continue, seeing they are the product, not of Harriman, but of society; nor will the harm, in the shape of human exploitation, end. But the scuttled capitalist intellects who are stockholders, being wholly scuttled of individuality, which would be a hindrance to their own advancement, were naturally bewildered at the prospect of their bellwether's demise, and are now stunned that the threatened blow fell.

RIGHT IS HUEBERS!

Among the delegates at the International Labor Congress, who sat in Paris, and from whom Gompers had to hear square pieces of their minds, was Huebers, an Austrian delegate.

Those who know Gompers can readily imagine the bombastic assurance with which the man must have reeled off the piece he was taught by the Civic Federation, and which he bestowed upon the Congress as the "views of American Labor." Hueber punctured the bladder with the declaration that he did not believe that all American workers thought as Gompers did. Right is Huebers!

Gompers has boasted that his A. F. of L. is 2,000,000 members strong. On one occasion he made it out 2,500,000. It is not half the number. But suppose it is. Suppose it actually numbered 2,500,000 members,—that is but a small fraction of the men, women and children employed as wage slaves in the land. The overwhelming majority, the many millions more of wage earners in the United States are out, they repudiate the thing, which the Berlin "Vorwaerts" is now justly calling "dead wood" (duerres Holz), and to which they give a large variety of much harder names.

The bulk of the A. F. of L. is made up of compulsory recruits—just as the army of the Czar of Russia. Without the consent, frequently the lash of the employer, the membership of the Gompers-Mitchell concern would be what the Mitchell coal miners Unions periodically become when the coal mine baron refuses, or neglects to act as financial-secretary for the body by means of the check-off system. Surely, Gompers represents and voices the views of these as little as the Czar voices the sentiment of the large majority of his troops. Deducting the number of these forcibly impressed members, and considering the huge mass of the American proletariat that is beyond his tackles, it is safe to say that only a small number of America's workers think as Gompers does—how small a number poor Bryan was made to feel when they shut their ears to Gompers' siren songs in behalf of Bryan, and stampeded to Taft.

'Tis not the workers of America who think as Gompers does, 'tis the Top Capitalists who do.

PAUPERISM GROWS.

British Old Age Pensions and Other Sops Do Not Stop It.

London, September 10.—Harrowing facts dealing with Poor Law administration, the Unemployed Act, and Old Age Pensions, are contained in the first part of the annual Report of the Local Government Board, just issued. Pauperism exhibited an increase both in London and in England and Wales, as a whole, in the year 1908.

As to the cost of pauperism, the total expenditure during the year ending Lady Day, 1908 (other than sums defrayed out of loans), was £14,308,426, being £3,773,428 in London and £10,534,998 in the rest of England and Wales. This expenditure works out at 15s. 10½d. per head of population in London, 6s. 10½d. outside London, and 8s. 2¼d. in England and Wales. As having a direct bearing on the problem of the poor, the report gives details of the working of the Unemployed Act for the year down to March, 1909. The figures in the appended table were compiled from returns obtained from the Central Body of London from the twenty-nine Distress Committees in the Metropolis and from 102 in the provinces, and the comparison is with the previous year:

Applicants ..	49,239..	196,757..	+ 106,000
Qualified	22,414..	136,589..	+ 81,976
Found Work	16,632..	88,190..	+ 51,098
Emigrated,&c	486..	1,547..	— 5,295

The total number of dependents upon the qualified applicants was 376,043, an increase in the year of 225,072. Details are also given in the report as to the work of the department in connection with Old Age Pensions, with particulars as to appeals, etc. The number of pensions payable on March 26, 1909, is given as follows, the Act having come into force on January 1: England, 369,037; Wales, 24,633; making together 393,700 out of a total of 647,494 for the United Kingdom.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

AMERICAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT

STORY OF ZANDARA, AND THE REMARKABLE EVENT.

By Gus A. Maves, Toronto.

My name is Zandara. My father's name was Zanda, but why he was so called, I do not know. He was born in the valley of the mighty Nile, in a little village bordering on the ruins of an ancient city which tradition says was once the seat of Menes, the first monarch of all Egypt, and a supposed descendent from the god, Ra. My family traditions claimed a like descendancy, and in homage to the religious rites of our ancestors, my father suffixed a god's name to that of my own.

In order that I might do honor to the illustrious name which I bore, I decided at an early age, to make a tour around the world, and to chronicle such events as might be of interest to my countrymen, and perhaps, enable them to discard the British yoke, and to establish a commonwealth that should be a credit to the Hamites, and serve as an example to all other lands.

I embarked accordingly in the first vessel bound for the New World, whose inhabitants I learned were distinguished for their industry, and commerce, and for their valor in shaking off the yoke of a cruel British king.

The fates seemed to warn me from the project I had so suddenly undertaken, for, I had been at sea but a short while, when I was seized by violent sea-sickness which lasted until I safely reached the American port, where the great goddess of Liberty beckons the foreigner from all lands a hearty welcome to her freedom-loving states.

Here, in this New World, I saw many things that were truly remarkable, and altogether unlike anything I have ever seen in the older countries.

I shall not encumber the reader's mind with the trivial and quite unnecessary details of my varied experiences; and for the present shall cite only that event which I have deemed the most remarkable of all my discoveries.

One day, as I was walking down one of the principal thoroughfares of the great western metropolis, I was attracted by a large crowd of men, women and children, gathered together in a circle, in the midst of which a speaker raised on a slight elevation, was making wild gesticulations, and shouting meanwhile, "We are the true emancipators of mankind! the redeemer from the wilderness; the Christ that was to come!" Then, a guttural chorus of voices would fill the air with their dismal lamentations, "votes,—votes,—votes!"

This strange spectacle continued for nearly an hour, when the speaker informed his listeners that their members numbered many thousands, and that they represented the vanguard of future civilization.

This last speech pleased and fascinated me to such a degree, that I resolved to make further investigations, and perhaps, return to my native land with the message of true democracy.

I followed the crowd eagerly, and presently arrived at a large tent inscribed with the words, "SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES." My curiosity was now at its height. The fame of this organization had reached me in my native home, many years ago.

Within this tent, or pavilion, was a round structure of immense proportions, raised on an elevated platform, and inscribed on it in bold Latin lettters was: "PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Upon this platform, and extending in a circle, were many kinds of wild animals cut out of wood or other material, and spaced off in pairs. I was duly informed that this was commonly known by the name of "Carousel" or "Merry-go-round."

My astonishment was now at its height.

Pretty soon, all the members of this Party were mounted on one or other of the animals, and a man in the centre started up a tune of music on an immense-hand-organ; and, simultaneously with this move, the immense carousel began to recover.

What excited me most was the strange music which everyone present seemed to be quite conversant with. I was told that the verses belonging to this music were of a sacred order, and that people who had once been members of this organization could ever after be easily distinguished by their actions.

On venting my desire to purchase a copy of this singular song, a fierce commotion ensued, as there were many persons who seemed eager to receive the proper amount of attention due them for having composed some particular verse. One Victor Berger claimed to have written the second verse, while a Mr. Wilshire claimed a due amount of credit for having composed the third verse. A big husky fellow, who gave his name as Heslewood, said that he, and a pal of his named St. John, had originated the fourth and fifth verses; whereupon the whole congregation claimed the credit of these two verses for the whole Party. It was only on giving them my promise, under oath, that each should receive the credit due him, that I was permitted to take a copy of this sacred song. When I thought all further molestations were over, three more people rushed to my side, and gave their names as Debs, Simons and Trautmann, and claimed my attention for their having composed the seventh, ninth and tenth verses respectively.

The song is verbatim as follows—

I

O' merrily around we go.
In circles moving fast and slow;
We give no heed to feeling glum;—
I am a bun, I am a bum!

II

The speed we make, let others rate;
Our progress always has been great;
Let not a man subtract therefrom:—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

III

O, friends, come let your heart; be glad;
Come, ride our hobby, and our fad;
Here rich and poor alike may come;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

IV

Let everyone be of good cheer;
Our port contains the best of beer,
Champagne and whisky, gin and rum:—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

V

O, dizzy, circling mental-mists,—
We're merry revolutionists;
With bristling hair and visage glum;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

VI

How merrily we go around,
With music dead'ning every sound;
To reason be our senses dumb;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

VII

Let all who can, shout loud for votes,
While others spout off anecdotes,
And blather till the voice is numb;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

VII

Our hope lies in the speed we make;
Our literature is all a fake;
From whence we started, there we come;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

IX

Professors, ministers and fools,
Come join the crowd where laughter rules;
We need you to complete the slum;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

X

Rejoice! while by our wits we live!
And always take, and nothing give;
Our dips contain a goodly sum;—
I am a bum, I am a bum!

After this, my last experience in the New World, I decided to return to my native land, and to watch the mighty Nile with its inundations; to ponder on the trackless desert with its camels and caravans, its tombs and temples, its obelisks and pyramids. Never again will I visit the New World, but will spend my life in religious seclusion, and venerate the Great Sun, after the manner of my heroic ancestors.

MUST SUBSCRIBE DIRECT.

Union Journals Can No Longer Collect Subscriptions as Dues.

Washington, September 8.—The Post Office Department has ruled that subscriptions to official organs of unions, fraternal organizations, etc., must be paid by the individual to whom the paper is sent, and cannot be included in sums paid as dues. This decision was made in the case of the official organ of the International Union of Steam Engineers, published in Brooklyn, and it will be applied to all similar cases.

The department started to deny second-class rates to the steam engineers' organ, but President Matt Comerford of the union came to this city and after he had a conference with department officers the paper was given until January 1 to comply with the rule that subscribers must pay their subscriptions direct to the paper without any intermediary.

This ruling is likely to result in loss of subscriptions, as many union men now only take their journals because forced to do so.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Your Socialists are all wrong!

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Why, don't you see, you want to rob the capitalists of their factories and machinery. That's wrong. That's just as wrong as for them to want to rob the workers of too much of what they produce. You'll never do anything that way. The workingmen will have to get together with the capitalists and form an agreement by which they will each get a fair share.

U. S.—Our position is that a man who has property, provided he got it honestly, ought to be allowed to keep it——

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Regardless of how he uses it?

B. J.—Yes. If he uses it wrongly, let him be compelled by law to use it right, but let him keep it.

U. S.—Alright. Here we go, cavalry and artillery, right through your position.

B. J. braces himself.

U. S.—Jeff Davis and the Southern plantation owning middle-class men he represented, possessed slaves?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Acquired honestly, by purchase?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Frightfully maltreated, and exploited by their owners to the last farthing?

B. J.—Ye-es.

U. S.—And did they get together, master and slave, and come to an agreement to fleece the slaves less?

B. J.—No, indeed! We marched down there, "fifty thousand strong," with Sherman, and a hundred thousand strong with Grant, and shot and clubbed the slaveholder into emancipating his slaves, and giving them a chance to learn and earn for themselves. And a glorious work it was, too!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the slaves and slaveholders should have got together—

B. J.—Bosh!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the North should not have robbed the South of its slaves——

B. J.—Bother!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the North should not have used arms to enforce its theft——

B. J.—Hang it all, man, stop your tomfoolery. Don't you know that the South couldn't and wouldn't free its slaves because it had invested millions of dollars in them, and it wasn't going to voluntarily force all that loss upon itself?

U. S.—But it might at least have been made to treat its slaves better, to feed them more plentifully, school them more diligently, and work them more moderately——

B. J.—Some more of your nonsense. The South couldn't do that either. If a planter began that game, he would find himself bankrupt in short order. He couldn't keep up with the competition of his fellow planters, all anxious to get ahead of him on the market, and his business would have gone to smash.

U. S.—But the robbery—the arms to sustain it——

B. J.—Won't you ever see? The South couldn't and wouldn't free its slaves. The freeing had to be done. The North freed them, and was compelled to resort to arms to enforce the decree of its President. It had to be.

U. S.—Had to be? Why?

B. J.—Because slavery was a crime. Because it denied the Declaration of Independence, which was grounded on the equality of man. Because it was a sin in the eyes of God for one man to own another. Because slavery was a pitfall in the path of civilization and human progress. Because the Christian ideal could not be realized while it existed. Because slavery——

U. S.—That will do. What has become of your position that property honestly acquired must be held sacred, and improper use of it curbed by law?

B. J. (looking around for his position)—Torn to shreds, I must confess.

U. S.—Yes, Jonathan, ripped through and through, as will be all hasty defences thrown up to withstand the heavy guns of Socialism.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PIERSON'S GOOD WORK IN EVANSVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—

While in Sullivan, Ind., I had the pleasure of meeting Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, and during my one day's stay there secured three subs. for the Weekly People. Since my arrival in Evansville one sub. was secured for "Der Arbeiter," three for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, one for the Daily and fifty for the Weekly People. Due credit should be given Mundy, Schwartz and Jung, especially the latter, as it was his able efforts that made it possible to secure most of these subs.

Two street meetings were held at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. The local members were out in full force at both meetings and we succeeded in disposing of a good quantity of pamphlets. All of the foregoing is the total of nine days of work.

A general meeting of Section Evansville was held in Jung's shop last Sunday morning, and with one or two exceptions all members were on hand. After a general discussion on matters pertaining to the Party and the Party press, all comrades promised to push the work with renewed energy. There is a good S. L. P. sentiment here in Evansville, and there is no reason on earth why the members shouldn't have one of the best Sections in the country. And they will, providing they buckle down to the work with the right sort of spirit.

The pure and simple A. F. of L.-ites gave their annual parade here Labor Day. Jung, Schwartz, and I watched the farce as it passed the corner of Fifth and Main streets. Blue coated watch dogs headed the parade carrying a large capitalist flag. Following them in carriages rode the capitalist politicians and local labor skates. Then followed the poor but mis-educated wage slaves all on the "hike." Sandwiched in between them were a company of Zouaves armed with rifles. A company of national troops in the rear would have made the farce complete.

Across the street from where we stood in a building on the third floor is located the S. P. headquarters. Not to be outdone by their pure and simple brothers in the parade in their display of patriotism, they had swinging from the windows of their headquarters, not only one, but several of the flags that float over bull pens, slaughter pens and other institutions of havoc to the working class. But there was nary a sign of the workingman's flag. This was kept concealed behind one of the windows.

After the parade we went to Garvin's Park where the A. F. of H—l had their outing. Perry, of Indianapolis, and Brower, an S. P.er of Joliet, Ill., were down on the program as the spouters for the occasion, and they certainly filled the bill to a nicety. Perry, who is a member of the Typographical Union, spoke of the beauties of the A. F. of H—l, and how they were trying to bring all workers together, regardless of race, color or creed. (What a lie!) He also told with "suppressed emotion," of the persecution of poor Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison by the criminal courts. He closed his fakir talk in an appeal to those present to join his A. F. of H—l in its mighty and noble struggle for a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Brower, the S. P.-ite, as was to be expected, delivered the usual S. P. dope. He prided himself on being a Socialist and pointed to the ballot as the all-sufficient weapon to solve the labor problem. No reference was male by either of these dupers to class or industrial unionism, and none could be expected from such as they.

We put in some good S. L. P. hammer blows while there, and before we left the park, succeeded in selling several pamphlets and landed four subs for the Weekly People and one for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung.

This finishes my work in this state. I leave to-mowrrow morning for Louisville, Ky., where I hope to meet with the same success that I have here.

Chas. Pierson.

Evansville, Ind., September 8.

STODEL ROUTS THE S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

On Sunday, August 29, I left New London, Conn., and crossed the Thames River for Mystic. While on the trolley line to this city I sold five pamphlets, published by the Socialist Labor Party, to the conductor and the motorman. These books appeal to the workers because their contents deal with the union question.

Members of Sections Mystic and Stonington attended the open air meeting which I held in Mystic. The wage workers listened with interest as I related the facts on mill slavery and told them about industrial unionism. Many wage workers here stated to me that they were disgusted hearing discourses on the church question by Socialist party speakers that come through this place. In Mystic and Stonington I sold twenty-seven of our pamphlets.

On instructions from the Section I proceeded to hold a meeting in Pawcatuck, the town on the river alongside Westerly, Rhode Island. I held the meeting and the facts could be heard in both states at one time. The Socialist party organizer and speaker, Mr. Edwards, was also there on the Connecticut side, he having been previously advertised by throwaways which stated: "500 Men Wanted to Listen to talk on Socialism by Mr. Edwards." Some thought that bill signified that jobs were on sale somewhere, but when they came to hear they didn't feel disappointed as the undersigned gave them the talk instead of Mr. Edwards. It happened as follows:

Comrade Marten Clemens, of Pawcatuck escorted me to the bridge side and introduced me to Mr. Edwards, the S. P. speaker and to his chairman, Mr. Clark, school teacher in New York city. Edwards was so happy to greet me that he purchased the pamphlet, "The Difference." Then he claimed that I was following him all over Connecticut. Mr. Clark then jumped upon the platform and started to speak on vote fishing. His sort of talk was sickening, so I jumped over to a fruit stand, got a box and talked to the wage workers present. Then a police officer appeared. He told me that there was no sense in two parties holding the same kind of meeting at the same time and place. I replied thht the S. P. meeting was no Socialist meeting. Then he went over to them, but soon returned to me shouting that I was interrupting them; that they had a permit and I did not, and I must stop. I replied in front of the crowd, that I had the right to speak. He said: "Show it, show it!" I stated clearly and firmly that the Constitution of the United States gave me the right to speak. Well, he liked that bit of little history so well that he told me to place my box right on the walk and address the people, which I did, and he patrolled up and down keeping order. In less than five minutes I broke up the meeting of the counterfeit party, and their speakers came over and listened to me, but they never objected one word. Mr. Edwards went away before the meeting was over, but Mr. Clark stayed right to the finish of my talk and his silence was sad to behold. Ten books were sold and some Weekly Peoples distributed.

Then I started to return towards my next agitation place, Middletown. I entered the city on the trolley car, and the conductor and the motorman purchased five of the Socialist Labor Party's pamphlets on sane union organization.

On Post Office Square I held two meetings and sold twelve books.

S. A. J. Stodel.

Middletown, Conn., September 3.

SPANKED A CLEVELAND S. P.ER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Enclosed find one dollar for the Operating Fund. I am extremely gratified to see the comrades rallying to the defense and support of the Beacon Light of the Socialist Rtvolution.

While sitting in the public square the other night I happened to fall foul of an S. P. partisan. He calmly assured me the S. L. P. was dead. He was, as he told me, a small labor skinner, and he also belonged to the A. F. of H—l because he wanted the sick and death benefits attached thereto. Well, there was something doing before I got through with that gentleman. I raked him fore and aft with the doings of his beloved A. of F. Lized Socialist Party and finished him up with a broadside of revolutionary Industrial Unionism. When I was through he had not a word to say. That man will be more discreet in the future.

The lake strike here is fizzling out to its close. The Lake Carrier's Association, alias the Steel Trust, have the better of the fight. I counted sixty five strikebreakers shipped in one day, and they could have shipped another sixty-five if there had been any need.

Going among and speaking quietly to many of those men, I found they were in favor of unionism, but not of the A. of F. L. brand. They argue and argue correctly that they can see no benefit of belonging to an organization that divides the workers into factions as the A. of F. L. does. They also object to being coerced and grafted upon by a set of officials who do not know any more about the labor question than they do themselves. When I broached the necessity of Industrial Unionism to them, they unanimously were in favor of it. "One Union and one enemy." The thinking element of the Lake Seamen's Union themselves in favor of such an organization, but being in the minority are hopelessly swamped by the ignorant and vicious majority which control it.

Alex. Ramsay.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.

S. L. P. STANDARD WAVING TRIUMPHANTLY IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Although the Philadelphia Socialist Labor Party has not been sending in regular reports the work has been going on just the same here. Two meetings a week have been held all summer, on Saturday nights at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, and on Sunday nights at East Plaza, City Hall. The meetings have been varying successes. At Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue the literature sales have not been startling, but the City Hall sales have amply made up for this, an average of twenty-five pamphlets and as many Weekly People, being maintained.

George Aitton, with the able assistance of James Erwin, as chairman, and Al. Mullin and R. McLure pushing the literature, can now depend on an audience of from three to five hundred every Sunday night. This crowd is not a floating one, but stands throughout the evening and at the close asks intelligent questions.

On a recent occasion, Anton, who was spending a vacation in New Jersey, and who came up to the city to speak on Sunday nights, in replying to a Single Taxer, stated that the farmers were receiving less than fifteen cents a basket for tomatoes. The Single Taxer challenged him to produce proof of his statement agreeing to forfeit $50 on the production of the receipts, Anton agreeing to forfeit $50 if he failed to produce them the following Sunday. On the evening set, Anton was there with the receipts which proved that after paying transportation, etc., the farmer got six cents per basket. The challenger who was in the crowd slunk away, and the $50 is still coming.

On another occasion, in comparing the press of the Socialist Labor Party with the capitalist press, Anton stated that the leading Democratic journal of this city is owned by the same crowd, which owns a Republican paper, Wanamaker, Van Valkenberg, et al, and that the free trade editorials for the one and the protection editorials for the other are written most of the time by the same man. A Democrat in the crowd denied the statement and promised to produce proofs that Anton lied, or forfeit $50, the following Sunday being set for the production of his proof. He came the next Sunday and asked for the platform, which, on his admitting that he had no proof was denied him.

On every hand now, wherever he goes, Anton is asked, "How about the $50?" and he always replies, "Which fifty?"

Last Sunday night W. A. Walters of New York, spoke for us on City Hall Plaza to a crowd of workingmen and women which at no time was less than three hundred and fifty, and often more than five hundred. At least three hundred of these stood out the whole time and listened closely to the best and most scientific analysis and indictment of the capitalist system they had ever heard. Walters also dealt with the question of taxation and at that point of his address asked for questions, but none were forthcoming. It appeared to me that the case had been so clearly presented that the audience were absolutely convinced. The meeting closed at ten minutes to midnight and still the crowd lingered. Between forty and fifty pamphlets and all the Peoples on hand were sold.

Quite a number of Socialist party men are buying our literature and The People regularly, and are beginning to see.

The Socialist party is going the voyage here as elsewhere, and there is no doubt but that the Socialist Labor Party will get from them what material is worth having. Our latest recruit from the S. P. is E. J. Higgins, whom they could ill afford to lose and who will be an acquisition to the Fighting S. L. P. He will be heard from, too.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 7.

SMITTEN BY "CONTRACTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The great capitalist Labor Day has come and gone again in this State, and it has found a paper prosperity rampant with a vengeance. The employers are retrenching on every hand. One of these retrenchings has resulted in a shutdown of one of the largest mines in Sub-District 1 of District 13, located in Mystic, Ia. Screens were put in. The men could not declare a strike because of their "contract." So they agreed to quit in a body and take home their tools. This leaves them without any redress to their organization as far as financial support is concerned. And the operators have started a blacklist of those who quit the mines.

District President, J. P. White, was down to the scene a few days ago and told Local Union 634 that they could not stop any one who wanted to go to work. So that these union men who left their jobs have not only the coal operators to fight, but also their union.

There is a twenty per cent. of surplus labor at this place. Work, at this time of the year, is very slack. The coal trade has fallen to one-third of the normal trade in 1906, 1907, and 1908. Winter is coming on and finds a number of miners destitute, yet the labor skates ask the workingman to get out on Labor Day and celebrate! Celebrate what? His miserable and uncertain lot?

The miners' organization keeps its membership in darkness on the causes of present chaotic conditions. The Socialist Labor Party is the only organization that preaches the message which casts light upon the situation, and every workingman should examine the Socialist Labor Party position.

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Ia., September 6.

SCANDINAVIANS SUCCESSFUL PICNIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The Twenty-fifth Ward Scandinavian Socialist Labor Party Branch held a very successful picnic Sunday, September 5, in Standard Grove, corner of Clark and Lawrence avenues, Chicago. The most beautiful weather helped to make the day the best yet this summer for a picnic. More than 1,000 people thronged the Grove. Literature was sold by members of both the Scandinavian and the American Sections.

A. S. Carm spoke on the class struggle, with special reference to the general strike in Sweden. The big audience listened with rapt attention, and occasionally burst into applause. E. T. Holmes spoke on organization, and appealed to those present to join the branch. As a result several new members will be added to the Twenty-fifth Ward Scandinavian Branch.

Some hundred dollars will be added to our treasury as a result of the day.

Scand.

Chicago, September 6.

WASTE OF MILITARISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

In reflecting upon the army and naval budget of this country it is almost bewildering to behold the immense sums that it costs to keep up an army of unemployed, who always consume, but never produce. Recent statistics show us that within the last fiscal year the army budget was $110,284,864 while the naval budget was $122,955,305. The pensions, paid on account of the Civil and the Spanish-American wars, was about $150,000,000, thus making a total of $383,239,169 paid out annually on account of militarism.

But the indictment is not yet complete. In the army there are about 80,000 officers and men, and in the navy 30,000 officers and men, making it a total of 110,000 able-bodied men, who are abstracted from useful pursuits and drilled to destroy and murder. Estimating their earning power if engaged in useful production at $2,000 a year each, the idleness of these 110,000 men deprives the nation of productive activity worth at least $220,000,000 a year. Adding this loss to the cost of maintaining militarism the aggregate reaches the tremendous figure of $603,239,169 annually.

What a different aspect things will have when the dawn of real liberty, real freedom shall gleam down the valleys, over the mountains, and across seas. Then there shall be no such reckless waste of human effort and life.

Not more than $100,000,000 is being spent annually on the public schools of this country. If this military waste were stopped the schools could be doubled in efficiency.

In order to bring about a better period, the working class must put a stop to wars, and refuse to enlist as soldiers, and instead, unite themselves on the economic as well as on the political field, to throw off the chains of slavery.

David Biell.

Pasadena, Cal., August 28.

STODEL IN WATERBURY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Waterbury, a city of over 58,000 population, is situated upon the western hills of the "Nutmeg" state. More than 15,000 wage slaves "do time" and overtime when they sell themselves like nutmegs in the clock, silver, and brass penitentiaries of this industrial town. A large smoke stacked mill center is "planted" near the railroad station. In the town's center is a much boasted of "monument" in the shape of a fashionable hotel called the "Elton," a million dollar boarding house for "swell" loafers and parasites to recline in after working hard automobiling. Near the slave pens, as usual, are placed all the tenement shacks that are overcrowded like the steerage sides of an Atlantic liner.

Numerous dry goods stores are located here where child slaves have to stand up all day, and on two evenings a week, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. The daily press doesn't comment upon this fact, but it is busy with full page news about E. H. Harriman, and the North Pole discovery. There is a daily sheet in Waterbury that "prints everything but the truth."

The Socialist Labor Party held three good meetings here on the corner of Grand and Bank streets near the headquarters of "The Republican," a newspaper, and this paper had a very "intelligent" reporter to write up my first meeting. I had told the working class assembled in a large crowd on the square that the patriot and democrat, Grover Cleveland, sold coal from his Nova Scotia mines to Spain during the Spanish American war, and that the chairman of the Republican convention at Chicago, Henry Cabot Lodge, was the same man who in Washington was not only opposed to an increase in pay for Post Office employes, but recommended a decrease. The "Republican" stated the next morning that I said that those two men, Cleveland and Lodge, caused the Spanish American war. The paper also reported that I spoke of the condition of the people in Europe. This is false. There is enough to talk of about the wage slaves' condition in this country and I confined myself to that.

The next evening a "respectable" loafer attempted to dictate to me and stop free speech. He was arrested, but let off scot free next day, while at the same court a workingman was fined over $5 for being intoxicated. The former was not so drunk, but he tried to incite to riot and disorder, which as it was at a Socialistist meeting was not considered serious. The workers should not hear the truth.

Many wage workers however did hear the truth, and they came in crowds. Three dollars' worth of pamphlets were sold, and a dollar subscription to the Weekly People was secured. I also sold he book, "Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel.

One S. P.-ite asked me if I was a De Leonite Socialist or a Debsite Socialist. I answered "Neither." He felt sick then. Another S. P. man remarked that the Socialist Labor Party didn't have many votes. My reply had the audience laughing. I produced the S. P. official bulletin showing their decreased vote in the large industrial centers of the country and I also told how their representatives disgrace the Socialist Movement by their crookedness. This I followed up by reading what their paper, the "Wage Slave," states about their scheming. That effectively silenced them and will hold them for a while.

Sam'l A. J. Stodel.

Waterbury, Conn., September 9.

"NOBLY WAGING CLASS STRUGGLE"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

I write these few lines for information on the street car men's movement in this city. There are in Chicago four locals of street car men, comprising about 9,000 members. The largest of these, Local 241, of which I am a member, has a membership of close on to 6,000. Its agreement with the company expired on May 31, this year, and the leaders in seeking for a new agreement asked for an increase of three cents per hour. This the company absolutely refused to grant.

Meanwhile the leaders of the three other unions proposed to us to wait until their agreements ran out, and then all should put in a common demand. On August 1 their contracts expired, and then the four unions, 241, 260, 273, and 274, got together and voted on a proposition for thirty cents an hour. Ninety-eight per cent. of the men voted for this scale, and the leaders were told to act accordingly.

After considerable negotiating for about ten days the committees reported the company's terms. Two of the committee, Buckley and Mahoney, themselves said that it was the worst kind of an agreement, as it discriminated between new men and old employes, besides containing other bad clauses. This was on one Friday. On the day after they came forth and declared that "it was all right," and that the men should accept what was offered. The men, however, rejected the proposals.

Finding they could not do as they wanted, the leaders sent for the international president, Mahon, to have him settle the matter. Mahon, arrived, has been here for over eight days, and nothing has been done yet. It seems to me that the officials will simply prolong the negotiations for a number of days and then say that they can do nothing and advise arbitration. Things look to be going that way already, as the "Union Leader" is beginning to publish articles now extolling arbitration.

Carworker.

Chicago, Ill., August [illegible]

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

V. C., BALTIMORE, MD.—Whenever you meet a man, or woman, for that matter, who says that the Socialist Labor Party is a despotism, bet your bottom dollar that the individual is a crawler on his knees before some actual despotism that actually deprives him of his individuality.

J. C., PHILA., PA.—In comparison with what the rulers of Europe get our Presidents are scabs.

E. J. D., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—There is no excuse acceptable for the Socialist party's consisting of so many "blind followers." The Republican and Democratic parties, parties reflecting a social system in existence, may, without suffering, have "blind followers" of leaders. Such parties are not weakened thereby. But a party of revolution cannot afford "blind followers." A party of revolution must consist of thinking units. Every unit must think. Like comets, the Republican and Democratic parties have a long tail. The S. P. is mainly tail—an absurdity for a body that claims a revolutionary purpose.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Another instance. Last year, in August, the I. W. W. bakers of Philadelphia struck for better conditions. The firm called for scabs and to Gompers to organize them into the A. F. of L. He or his agent did, and the strike was lost.

"READER," LOS ANGELES, CAL. Of course exploitation continues in the circulation of commodities. He who speaks of "circulation" of commodities means the "distribution" of commodities, as apart from their production. The workingman is exploited in "production," and as "distribution" has to be done by Labor, Labor is exploited there also.

T C., PHILA., PA.—In social Movements, as in military Movements, a hard and fast, inelastic form of attack is an almost fatal defect. There must be elasticity to meet emergencies. But elasticity is one thing, another thing is a broadness that takes in "all outside."

H. H., CINCINNATI, O.—There is no necessity for an I. W. W. organization to endorse a political party. Indeed, to do so, at this stage of the game, would be harmful. But an I. W. W. body is bound to recognize in its Preamble the necessity of unification upon the political as well as upon the economic field. Where the recognition is absent, the body fatedly sinks into "I-am-a-bumism." Don't allow yourself to be confused by any windbag, or veiled dynamiter, who may be prowling around.

S. F., CHICAGO ILL.—What is there to be startled about in Briand's becoming Prime Minister after being in the cabinet? Is there, perchance, a longer distance from Minister to Prime Minister than from Anarchist to Minister in a bourgeois cabinet?

T. W. H., NEW YORK—The Volkszeitungite who declared Socialism had to come gently like the "Fruehlingssonne" (the sun in spring tide) was one von Ellinger.

T. A., TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The reported speech in the report of the Stuttgart Congress will be published eventually.

T. S. A., CLEVELAND, O.—The list of American heiresses has to be picked up out of the Almanacs. The one giving the completest list is the American Almanac, published by the Hearst papers. There is a book on the subject but it is out of print and too old for much practical use.

S. L., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Both the Connecticut Senators voted for the present tariff. They stood throughout by Aldrich; he could rely on their vote through thick and thin.

B. E. N., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The S. P. vote in Mass. dropped from the high-water mark that it reached in 1902 (33,629 votes) and never reached it since. Its Presidential vote last year was 10,777, which was 2,827 less than in 1904.

"X," BOSTON, MASS.—In what way is a man better off with $3 a day instead of $2.50 if the cost of living has gone up high enough to gobble up the additional 50 cents, and leave the purchasing power of the $3.00 below the former purchasing power of the $2.50? Moreover, is the man in question as steadily employed now as he was when his wages were $2.50? If a man works 300 days in the year at $2.50, his earnings for that year would be $750. If he works only half the time at $3.00 a day his earnings that year would be only $450. The bare wages figures signify nothing.

A. W., DENVER, COLO.; D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; G. H. F., MYSTIC, IA.; N. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; D. T. J., ORLANDO, FLA.; W. J. C., N. Y. CITY; H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. B. PASADENA, CAL.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; J. F. D., NEW YORK, N. Y.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Matter received.

.. Antipatriotism ..

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Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

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A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at No. 28 City Hall place, New York City, on Friday evening, September 3rd. Walters in the chair. Present: Wilson, Scheuerer, Hiltner, Donohue and Moonelis. Absent with excuse, Kuhn; without excuse, Johnson and Hanlon.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Secretary notified all members to be present; received letter from Katz, stating he could not be present at this meeting, but would render a full report at the next meeting; received word from Organizer of Section Schenectady that they intend placing a city ticket in the field, and requesting information as to how to proceed. Secretary furnished same. Received letter from Viscosi, Gloversville, ordering due stamps and making donation to Operating Fund; received letter from Reinstein stating inability at present to do agitation outside of Buffalo. Report received and actions of secretary endorsed.

Hanlon having been absent more than three times in succession, it was decided that unless he appear and attend at the next stated meeting his seat be declared vacant. ....

Wilson reported on his trip to Albany, Troy and Schenectady. At Albany a very successful meeting was held, sold 19 books; met a number of men there who, if kept after, will be helpful in the Party's work. At Troy he held an open air meeting on Sunday evening, at which only 6 books were sold, owing to work not having been properly organized. At Schenectady, owing to cool night open air meeting was not very successful. Wilson presented bill for $6.81. Ordered paid. Wilson gave secretary a list of names of sympathizers.

Adjournment followed.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

The Missouri S. E. C. met on August 30. P. Schuesaler elected chairman. Roll call showed Scheidler, Schuessler, Kaucher, and A. Schimmer present and Frank Till, Poelling and J. Wagner absent.

Reading of minutes of previous meeting dispensed with as the secretary had mislaid them.

Correspondence: From Mrs. N. A. Morrison, Minden Mines, stating she would try to get subscribers for Weekly People though S. P. confusion has made task difficult, also detailing experience she had with S. P. speakers; received and filed. From Secretary of State of Missouri, regarding names of S. L. P. national officers, and principles of the Party for the State Blue Book; received and answered. Scheidler was instructed to write up report of Missouri, S. L. P., for Blue Book. From National Secretary regarding subscription contest; filed.

Financial report for August: On hand Augus 1, $13.41; receipts, $7.08; total, $20.49; expenses, $5.52; balance, $14.97.

State Secretary was instructed to correspond with National Secretary regarding Pierson to canvass the state. Decided to report to Section St. Louis the absence of F. Till for three meetings, without excuse.

Secretary was instructed to send for one hundred pamphlets of Labor News Co.

Secretary instructed to correspond with Chas. Rogers of Kansas City regarding agitation in St. Joseph, Mo., also in St. Charles.

Adjourned.

Jos. Scheidler, Recording Secy.

THOLIN'S DATES AROUND CHICAGO.

SATURDAY, September 18, Lundquists Hall.

SUNDAY evening, September 19, Northwest Hall, Western and North avenues, Waukegan.

CHICAGO MEETINGS IN AID OF SWEDISH STRIKERS.

The following public meetings are arranged by the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Party of Chicago to help the striking workingmen in Sweden.

THURSDAY, September 16, in Roseland, Pullman.

FRIDAY, September 17, 8 p. m., Halters Hall, Forty-eighth avenue and W. Erie street.

SATURDAY, September 18, Waukegan, Ill.

SUNDAY, September 19, 2 p. m., Chicago Federation of Labor, 275 La Salle street.

MONDAY, September 20, Luca Hall, Rockford, Ill.

TUESDAY, September 21, Turner Hall, Moline, Ill.

SATURDAY, September 25, afternoon, Red Granite, Wisconsin.

Further plans will be published later.

Agitation Committee, Chicago Scand. S. L. P. Thor Borg, Secy.

OPERATING FUND

C. Hansen, Prescott, Ariz. ..	1.00
James Schlitt, San Pedro, Cal.	.25
H. Halpern, New York	.50
Julius Vandoorne, Lawrence, Mass.	.50
E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal. ..	2.00
E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake, Idaho	1.50
Total	5.75
Previously acknowledged ..	5,024.32
Grand total	$5,030.07

M'KEES ROCKS STRIKERS' RELIEF FUND.

An error crept into the last report of this fund. The grand total, $44.30, should have been $45.30.

Of the below contributions, the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation sent $22.75, of which $11.50 was for the Swedish strikers; Jeannette D. Pearl sent $3.50, of which $1.75 was for the Swiedish strikers. These amounts have been turned over to the "Arbetaren," Swedish organ of the S. L. P.

This is the final report. Any stray contributions to this fund will be turned over to the Swedish strikers.

Contributions follow:

Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Section Boston	$ 11.25
Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Section Chicago	38.10
M. Engel, San Francisco	2.00
E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake, Idaho	10.00
Geo. Hasseler, Detroit	5.00
Collected by G. Hasseler, Detroit	1.60
O. A. Runkel, Seattle, Wash....	5.00
Collected by Jeannette D. Pearl, from S. Michaels, F. Rosenthal M. Maitland, J. D. Pearl.....	1.75
Total	$ 74.70
Previously acknowledged	45.30
Grand total	$120.00
Expenditures for printing 2,000 circulars and 200 subscription lists	9.50
Sent to McKees Rocks Strikers	$110.50

L. C. Fraina, Secretary.

WILSON'S DATES IN N. Y. STATE.

Geo. H. Wilson will speak for the Socialist Labor Party throughout the State of New York as follows:

Utica—September 18, 19 and 20.
Syracuse—September 21, 22, and 23.
Rochester—September 24, 25, and 26.

CHICAGO, ILL.

To insure the prompt delivery of the Weekly People, subscribers in Chicago are requested to correct their addresses at this office in accordance with the recent re-arrangement of Chicago street numbers.

Weekly People,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS.

Do not fail to send in your new addresses, which occur owing to the change in street numbers and names of streets. Party papers please copy.

A. Lingenfelter.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year $1.00

Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 3.50

Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50

Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 1368 Ontario street, Cleveland, O., per year 1.00

Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 523 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year 2.00

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year ..... .25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

WISCONSIN

Leads Indiana in Two-State Propaganda Contest.

Wisconsin distanced Indiana in the propaganda contest between the two states. From Wisconsin we received $19.75 for Daily and Weekly People, and $28.60 for Labor News, total $48.35. From Indiana we received for Daily and Weekly People $15.80 and for Labor News $18.02, total $33.82.

The general propaganda activity was good in spots, it was not widespread enough. Those sending two or more subscriptions were:

J. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	6
J. Schlitt, San Pedro, Cal.	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	8
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
C. L. Olsen, Indianapolis, Ind.	4
C. Pierson, Evansville, Ind.	51
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill.	4
Section Holyoke, Mass.	2
J. Sweeney, Boston, Mass.	2
A. Wallin, Somerville, Mass.	2
S. Fisher, St. Louis, Mo.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
A. Zavelsky, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
M. Schoenfeld, Philadelphia, Pa....	2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	2
F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	3
A. Brearcliff, Seattle, Wash.	2

The summer is passed and campaign work is now the order of the day. We know of no better method of campaigning than getting into the hands of intelligent workingmen the Daily and Weekly People and Labor News literature. Now is the time to get subscriptions and sell books.

Begin the work at once and keep at it. Let "Push the Propaganda" be the slogan all along the line.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, rear St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

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Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 pages.

Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents.

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NEW YORK.

RISE OF FACTORIES

Gave Impetus to Concentration of Industry and Increased Town Population.

The year 1790 may be selected as the date of the birth of the factory system in this country. The first factory within the borders of the United States was erected in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1787. This venture was unsuccessful. From this time until the end of the period under consideration, there was a gradual transfer of industry from the household or the small workshop to the factory. With the development of the factory system came the concentration of industry in the towns, more minute division of labor, and rapid increase in the production of manufactured articles. The percentage of population living in towns and working in manufacture and trades increased at a rapid rate. The Embargo Act and the War of 1812 caused capital to shift from commerce to manufacture, particularly in New England. During this period, importation was greatly reduced; and this fact tended, in a measure, to stimulate invention and home manufacture. "At all events, we know that the embargo and the war did cause the introduction of numerous manufactures on a larger scale than ever before; and that those who engaged in the business had a natural monopoly." But while the manufacturing interests were benefited, the shipping interests were seriously injured; and shipping regulations adopted by other nations subsequent to the war further increased their distress. The business of shipbuilding came to a standstill; and many ships lay idle in port.

Immediately after the War of 1812, and the close of the European struggle with Napoleon, this country was flooded with foreign manufactured goods. The infant industries, for such they might then justly be termed, having been artificially stimulated by the restrictions laid, in the immediately preceding years, by the embargo act and the conditions of war, were unable to meet the excessive competition; and an era of hard times set in, which continued until after 1820.

The entire period (1820-1850) is characterized by the rapid growth of urban population, the development of manufacture, and a multiplicity of important inventions. The population of Massachusetts increased during the two decades, 1800-1820, nearly 24 per cent.; during 1820-1840, over 40 per cent.; during 1830-1850, nearly 60 per cent.; but during the same periods the increase in the population of the city of Boston was approximately 73, 115, and 123 per cent. respectively. Lowell, which had no existence in 1820, boasted of over 20,000 in 1840; New Bedford increased from 3,947 to 12,087 during the same space of time. "Lowell is a mere manufacturing village, and no place, we believe, has ever increased from manufactures alone, with greater rapidity, or with the same population, has had an equal number of operatives. In 1830, its population was 6,500 and in December 1833, it was estimated at 15,000; and more than one-third of these were employed in cotton establishments." In 1790 less than one-twentieth part of the total population of Massachusetts lived within the limits of the city of Boston; in 1820, about one-twelfth part, and in 1840, about one-eighth part were inhabitants of that city. During the score of years from 1820 to 1840, the population of Rhode Island increased approximately 31 per cent., that of the city of Providence nearly 100 per cent.; in New York State the increase was nearly 77 per cent., while in the city of New York the percentage was about 153 per cent.; in Pennsylvania the increase was over 64 per cent., and that of Philadelphia over 72 per cent.

In the three New England States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connect during the period from 1820-1840, the number of persons engaged in agriculture increased approximately one-fourth; those engaged in commerce decreased about one-third; and those engaged in manufacture and trades increased nearly two and one-half times. Owing to inaccuracies and to different classifications in the two census reports these figures can only be considered approximate; but they show clearly the drift toward manufacture. In 1840, according to the census reports in Massachusetts, the number of persons engaged in agriculture was 87,837, in commerce, 8,063, in manufacture and trades, 85,176; in New York, 453,954, 28,468, and 173,193 respectively. The number of cotton factories in the United States increased from 801 in 1831, to 1,240 in 1840. In 1831, the number of persons employed in cotton manufacture in Massachusetts was 13,343, and in 1850, 28,730; in Rhode Island, 8,500 and 10,875 respectively.

Among the important inventions and innovations of this period of thirty years are many which practically revolutionized industrial methods, for example, the general introduction of the power loom, the use of the hot-air blast in iron smelting, the introduction of anthracite coal into the same industry, the inventions of the mower, the reaper, the sewing machine and the friction match, the introduction of the steam printing press, the use of the screw propeller on steam boats, and the invention of the steam hammer for steel working. Methods of transportation and communication changed even more completely than did those employed in manufacture. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825. The succeeding ten or fifteen years saw a rapid development of canal systems in the Northern States. The use of steamboats which began before the opening of this period, increased at a rapid pace. But more important was the development of the railroad system. The first steam railroad, three miles in length, was built in 1826. In 1840 the mileage of the steam railroads of the United States was 2,640 miles; in 1850, 9,021 miles. Locomotive construction in the United States began about 1830. The first telegraph line was constructed in 1844.—Bulletin of University of Wisconsin.

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Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress	.25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Woman and Her Emancipation
By JOHN H. HALLS,
London, England.
Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : : : : : :
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN
A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.
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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
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HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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